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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

An Agreement at Last in the McClure-Gray Case.

A Committee to be Drawn To-Day.

Large Number of Bills Passed.

AMENDMENTS TO THE FEE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 20, 1872.

The Allegheny County Fee Bill.

The Allegheny members of the House held a caucus this afternoon on the amended fee bill, and agreed to report the following amendments: Increasing Judges' salaries $1,000 instead of $2,000; making Commissioners' salarier $1,500 instead of $2,000; keeping the District Attorney at the present salary, but allowing him fifty per cent. of fees on forfeited recognizances. In other respects the bill remains as published. Thus amended it passed the House to second reading this evening. The Senators were not present at the caucus, but friends of the bill report them favorable.

Lecture by Miss Hindman.

Matilda Hindman lectured to a large audience in the hall of the House to-night.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 20, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. Rutan presented a petition from Beaver county for a prohibitory liquor law.

On motion of Mr. Broadhead, the bill repealing the obnoxious clause of the Milford and Matamoras Railroad act, which was reported affirmatively, was recommitted.

Agreement on the McClure-Gray Case.

Mr. Buckalew, from the Conference Committee on the McClure-Gray bill, reported the refusal of the House Committee to accept the Senate bill, and moved that the Senate Comtee insist upon its bill. Agreed to.

Subsequently Mr. Buckalew reported from the same committee the bill offered by himself on Friday last as agreed to by the committee. The report was adopted. This bill, as now agreed upon by both houses, amends the act of 1839 by construing that the petition must be presented within ten days after the returns of a contested election, and effectually gives Gray three Republicans and McClure three Democrats, leaving the seventh member of the committee to be selected by lottery. The committee will be drawn to-morrow.

Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills were passed: Incorporating the Allegheny Salt Company; changing the lines and location of Water street, Birmingham; supplement to the act relative to the opening and grading of Wylie avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue, Pittsburgh; supplement for the People's Insurance Company; incorporating the Pittsburgh Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals; supplement relative to building sewers in Birmingham borough; incorporating the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; supplement for the Orphans' Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, changing the name of said corporation, limiting its annual income, and authorizing the Board of Managers to fill vacancies; authorizing Allegheny city to issue additional water bonds; supplement to the act authorizing power for the conversion of the common grounds of Allegheny city into public parks; providing for an equitable division of property between the Allegheny County Home and the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny city.

The following House bills were passed: Protecting fish in Chartiers Creek, Allegheny and Washington counties, and Connoquenessing Creek, Butler county; amending the fee bill of Allegheny county, by putting the Prothonotary on the footing of the general fee bill of 1868, and the act of 1810 taxing officers so far as their salaries and percentages are concerned; authorizing Mount Washington School Board, Allegheny county, to sell real estate and borrow money; enabling Mount Albion sub-School District to borrow money; incorporating the Odd Fellows Savings Bank, Pittsburgh; incorporating the Arsenal Bank, Pittsburgh.

The joint resolution from the House to adjourn the Legislature to-morrow till Wednesday, 28th inst., was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill granting a site in the public grounds for a monument to the founders of the common school system was passed.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Academy of Art and Design.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed

Bills authorizing the surrender of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg plank road to Pittsburgh passed; authorizing Oil City to provide water works and gas works, and borrow money, passed.

The following House bills passed first reading: Prohibiting the sale of liquors in Monongahela City and Carroll township, Washington county; prohibiting the sale of liquor in North Versailles township, Allegheny county; establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Shousetown; incorporating the Union Passenger Railway Company of Allegheny county; incorporating the Hollidaysburg and Bedford Narrow Gauge Railway Company; incorporating the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh.

The bill repealing the fourth section of the Milford and Matamoras Railroad act of 1870, which section takes ten thousand dollars annually out of the treasury, was laid over by a vote of 47 to 38.

The following Senate bills passed final reading: Conferring additional powers on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company; incorporating the Pittsburgh and Norwood Railroad Company with power *inter alia* to hold, sell and improve real estate and river minerals; amending the charter of the Westmoreland Coal Company, authorizing an increase of the capital stock and purchase of real estate by the same.

The Allegheny delegation held a meeting this afternoon and modified the fee bill in the following principal items: Judges' salaries was increased $1,000 instead of $2,000 to be paid by the county; salary of County Commissioner $2,000; Sheriff, $6,000; Prothonatary, $6,000; District Attorney, $4,000, with one half of the forfeited recognizances; Clerk of Orphans' Court, $2,500. The bill will pass the House with these amendments.

Adjournment for a Week.

The concurrent resolution adjourning the Legislature from to-morrow till Wednesday of next week was passed, which will probably pass the Senate to-morrow.

Report of the Conference Committee Agreed to.

The House agreed to the report of the McClure-Gray Conference Committee. It is quite certain the committee in this case will be drawn to-morrow. It is believed that the Republicans will select Messrs. White, Mumma and Fitch, and the Democrats Buckalew, Davis, of Berks, and Dill, as six members of this committee. The seventh member is to be chosen by lottery.

Cause of the Prevailing Disease.

A report will be presented to the Legislature indicating the cause of the prevailing complaints in Harrisburg. The drinking water from the Susquehanna river, instead of being drawn through a pipe extending several hundred feet into the river, has for some time past been taken by the water works from the edge of the stream, just below the mouths of three filthy sewers. About seventy per cent. of the members of the Legislature and nearly every other inhabitant of the city have been suffering from this criminal negligence by those in charge of the water supply.

An Act to Protect the Labor of Miners in the Bituminous Coal Regions of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That after the period of three months from the passage of this act, any miner employed by an individual, firm or corporation for the purpose of mining coal, shall be entitled to receive from his employer, and failing to receive these, to receive by due process of law at such rates as may have been agreed upon between the employer and the employed, full and exact wages accruing to him for the mining of all sizes of merchantable coal so mined by him, whether the same shall exist in the form of nut or lump coal, and in the adjudication of such wages seventy-six pounds shall be deemed one bushel, and two thousand pounds net shall be deemed one ton of coal; *provided,* that the provisions of this act shall only apply to the counties of Allegheny, Lawrence, Beaver, Mercer, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington.

SEC. 2. That at every bituminous coal mine in the aforesaid counties where coal is mined by measurement, all cars filled by the miners or their laborers shall be uniform in capacity, and no car or cars shall enter the mine for a longer period than three months without being branded by the sealer of weights and measures of the county where the mine is located.

SEC. 3. That at every bituminous coal mine in the aforesaid counties the miners shall have the right to employ a competent person at their expense as a check weighman, who shall be permitted at all times to be present at the weighing of coal, and shall have power to test scales, measures and determine the amount of nut or other merchantable coal screened, if any, at the works; and if any difference should exist between the owner of the mines or his representatives and the representative of the miners as to the amount of such merchantable coal mined during any week, such difference shall be determined at the end of such week by three arbitrators, one chosen by each party, the third to be appointed by the two so chosen; the award of such arbitrators shall be final and conclusive; and it shall be a further duty of said check weighman to see that all merchantable coal is correctly credited to the miner, and keep a correct account thereof. When differences arise between the check weighman and the agent or owners of the mines as to the capacity or correctness of the scales or cars used, the same shall be referred to the sealer of weights and measures of the county where the mine is located, whose duty it shall be to regulate the same at once.

SEC. 4. Any owner or agent of a mine in the aforesaid counties fraudulently evading the provisions of this act, shall be held and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days for each offense.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, February 20.—The House Judiciary Committee, yesterday, reported a bill for the final adjustment of the Minnesota State Railroad bonds. It is considered by far the most important measure yet brought before the Legislature, and it is to be hoped that it will pass.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, February 20.—The Senate took up the House apportionment bill, struck out all after the enacting clause, inserted their own bill, and sent it back to the House. The House was engaged all day in amending what is known as the "occupying claimant law," which was brought in by settlers on the Cherokee and Osage Indian lands, and is designed to help them in getting pay for their improvements.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—The *Democrat's* Topeka (Kansas) special says the Bribery Investigating Committee will probably report on Friday. At the session last night Honest Billy Spriggs, formerly State Treasurer, swore that the Treasurer of Leavenworth county told him that he had spent $20,000 cash for the election of Caldwell, on promise of the latter to recompense him; also that Frank Denning, another member of the ring, told him he paid two thousand to the Treasurer of Newawha county for the two votes of that coutny; further that he was asked by one of Caldwell's ring to collect one thousand dollars from a member in southern Kansas who had failed to vote after getting his money. It seems that the money was paid back to one Carson, then agent of the Democratic *Standard,* and he never turned it over to Caldwell. Carson has left the State, or is out of reach.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, February 20.—The case of Senator Lenant came up before the Supreme Court today, but was adjourned until to-morrow. The Leg islature is doing nothing, waiting for the action of the Court.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 20.—The Senate spent almost all day on questions of privilege and side issues relating to the Kemp-Saylor contested election case. No definite action was had. Bills were introduced to require adjoining land owners to keep their portion of line fences in repair; to forbid persons to conceal or remove mortgaged property from the county where it is mortgaged without the consent of the mortgagee. A Senate bill was passed to dispense with full record of recognizances taken in criminal cases. In the House bills were introduced to reduce the rate of county and township taxation, and to authorize the incorporation of co-operative societies.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., February 20.—In the contested election case from Winnebago county, the Assembly voted to retain Mr. Beckwith, Democrat, in his seat over Mr. Judd, Republican, the vote standing 33 to 35.

POLITICAL.

Election of Delegates at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—The resolutions adopted at the Republican primaries last night, opposing any and all movements or measures hostile to Republican principles or the National Republican Convention, and pledging support to the nominees of the National Convention. The delegates embrace some of the most prominent Republicans in the city. Among them are the Hon. H. T. Blow, ex-Governor Fletcher, ex-Lieutenant Governor Stanard, Judge Clever, Judge Breckenridge, ex-Mayor Chauncey, J. Filley, Hon. George P. Strong and others of standing and influence.

Kansas Delegation to the Labor Reform Convention.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—The workingmen of Kansas, in convention at Topeka, elected today two delegates to the National Labor Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d. A resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the delegates to use their influence to postpone the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President by the Columbua Convention until May 11th; also to secure if possible the reassembling of the National Convention of Labor and Reform in time for harmonious action in the next Presidential campaign, and further, in the event of the reassembling of the Labor Convention, they do their best to form an alliance with the Liberal Republicans, who will assemble at Cincinnati on the 12th of May, if the same can be done without the sacrifice of principle.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A log house in Clark county, Indiana, two miles from New Albany, was discovered on Sunday to have been burned to the ground, and part of the remains of the occupants, a German and his wife, named Bentley, were found in the debris. It is supposed they were murdered for their money, Bentley having sold a large amount of bacon on Saturday, and the house burned to conceal the crime.

The small-pox is epidemic in Baltimore, and increasing fearfully.

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool, has arrived at Portland, Me.

A negro named John Fort, in jail at Smithland, Ky., on a charge of stabbing another negro, hung himself last Friday night.

It is said rich deposits of lead ore have been discovered near Carrsville, Ky.

The suit of Fred. Breitzman, at Memphis, against the St. Louis Packet Company for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, has resulted in the awarding of $5,000 damages to the plaintiff.

The Memphis authorities having refused them permission to ply their vocation in that city, gamblers are nightly arrested and fined.

The injury to Hon. George H. Pendleton, sustained by a fall last week, it has been ascertained is not so severe as at first supposed. He will be able to be out in a short time.

An association has been formed at Rockport, Indiana, for the erection of a suitable monument over the grave of the mother of the late President Abraham Lincoln. Her grave is at that place.

FROM BROWNSVILLE, PA.

The Town Not Dead by Any Means—Flourishing Manufactories—A Word to a Newspaper Correspondent.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 10, 1872.

The chief point of difference between Brownsville and other towns of its size is, it makes no ostentatious parade of its doings. Our local paper is not incessantly filled with notices of everything that is done, from the white-washing of a pig-stye to the establishment of a bank. Too much modesty on the part of live men, and too much gas on the part of a superabundance of chronic croakers, among whom the Pittsburgh *Gazette* special correspondent stands preeminent, have combined to form the erroneous impression in the minds of many that Brownsville is *dead*.

What symptoms are there by which we can judge of the commercial health of a town or city? Business men will tell you, the most certain means by which we can ascertain the course of the tide of prosperity, is by watching the fluctuations in real estate. If the tide is on the ebb, rents and prices of property ebb with it in exact proportion. The converse of this is also true. Let us apply this test to Brownsville. What is the result? We find rents higher and property selling for more, by at least twenty-five per cent. than fifteen, five or ten years ago. 'Tis true, we have lost the one valuable auxiliary to the place, which the correspondent mentions—the Vulcan iron works—but it is strange he was so shortsighted; if he had glanced down the river a few hundred yards below these works he would have seen one of the finest and best conducted glass factories in America; a factory that annually disburses at least seventy-five thousand dollars in wages alone, besides the immense sum paid for material and coal. Could a town of Brownsville's population justly be called dead, even were this the only enterprising firm? We think not. But we are not reduced to this. Notwithstanding the immense whisky interest and numerous stores, we have in addition large foundries, machine shops, boat yards, coal mines, steam mills of all kinds, also four banks with an aggregate capital of four hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, whose shares are selling at from five to eighty-nine per cent. premium. Does this state of affairs look like commercial dearth? Is it a sign that we are dying when our most shrewd men are investing largely in real estate? Does this look as if the place was "drowned like Babylon of Old" and as if we were "under the wrath of God?" The only indication we can discern of His displeasure, is, that He has inflicted this "special correspondent's" presence upon us. His unfounded and preposterous assertions have excited almost universal censure among our business men.

Let the "special correspondent" translate this latin proverb, if he is able. It suits his case exactly: "Stultus, nisi guod ipse facit, nil rectum putat." "The foolish man thinks nothing well done, but what is done by himself."

K.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Œcumenical Council Convoked.

THE BONAPARTIST CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.

Extraordinary Precautions Being Taken.

New Cable Projects.

LONDON, February 20.—The *Times* says the companies operating the existing cables between Europe and America have agreed on a basis whereby the French company will proceed to lay another cable. The article hints that a modification of the present tariff on cable dispatches may be expected.

The Bonapartist Conspiracy.

PARIS, February 20.—There is much excitement here over the discovery of the last Bonapartist conspiracy. That there is some truth in the report of its existence is proved by the extraordinary precautions taken by the Government here as well as in the northern departments. In this city and at Versailles the police force on duty has been doubled, and troops have received orders to remain at their barracks ready for action.

Ristori Badly Injured.

FLORENCE, February 20.—The injuries to Madame Ristori, the well known tragedienne, by the recent railway accident near Perugay, were more serious than at first supposed. In addition to flesh bruises, Ristori sustained a fracture of the knee pan which will render her unable to attend to her professional duties for a long time.

The Œcumenical Council Summoned Together Again.

ROME, February 20.—It is reported that on Sunday last the Pope signed a decree convoking the Œcumenical Council, the place of meeting to be either in the Island of Malta or in the Tyrol, as shall be hereafter determined, and that when the Council meets the Pope will leave Rome.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 20.—The announcement on Sunday of the killing of an American named Miner by a workingman proves to have been a mistake. It appears that Miner himself was the murderer. He was formerly a surgeon in the United States army. It is believed the prisoner is insane. Mr. J. Nunn, Vice Consul General at London, will attend the trial of the prisoner, and see that his interests are properly protected.

The workmen in the employ of Bass & Co. and Allsop & Sons, the well known brewers, have struck work.

It is reported that Viscount Lanck, who was Governor General of Canada from 1861 to 1868, will be appointed Viceroy of India to fill the vacancy caused by the assassination of Earl Mayo.

BERLIN, February 20.—The Emperor is much better to-day. He rallied sufficiently to transact business this morning.

VIENNA, February 20.—The Reichsrath, by a two-thirds majority, have passed a compulsory electoral bill, which makes important changes in the political system of the provinces, and is intended to bind them closer to the crown.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, February 20.—The steamship Europa, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 20, 5:00 P. M.—Consols, 92¾. American securities—5-20s, '62, 91½; do '65, 92¼; do '67, 92⅞; 10-40s 88⅜.

FRANKFORT, February 20.—5-20s, '62, 95⅝.

PARIS, February 20.—Rentes 56f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, February 20.—Cotton steady; middling upland 11⅞d. Red winter wheat 11s 9d a12s; flour 26s a27s; corn 29s 6d.

ANTWERP, February 20.—Petroleum 44½ francs.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

How It is Viewed in England—Some of the Press on the Claim for Consequential Damages—John Bull Agitated and Irritated—French and German Opinions on the Subject.

The English papers continue to devote a large portion of their space to the discussion of the Alabama "case" of the United States, and it is somewhat noticeable that pretty nearly all of them attribute the strong manner in which it has been worked up, not so much to the desire to put it favorably before the Geneva tribunal, as to the intention of placing it before the people of the United States for electioneering purposes during the ensuing Presidential campaign. Looking at the matter cooly, says the London correspondent of the *Tribune,* it is evident that the excitement and anger are greater, more illogical and unreasonable than they have been at any time during the past five years, and therefore more likely to keep possession of the British mind, and to entail mischievous consequences. Whether discussed officially or in private, by the people generally or by those whose duty it is to answer the question officially, he says there is hardly a variation in the answer they give, or in the tone of it, the reply being that they are ready to tear up the treaty and toss back the fragments to us with a more or less polite invitation to join with them in making another, but not ready to submit to the tribunal the question of England's liability for consequential damages. Nearly all the journals persist in urging the government to withdraw from the arbitration unless the United States withdraws these claims. The *Times* of February 3d says:

"We must give notice at once—if, indeed, notice has not been given already—to the arbitrators and to the American government that we repudiate the construction which has been put upon the treaty in the American case, and that we must withdraw from the arbitration if this construction be insisted upon. But, this point rectified, we are ready to go on with the reference with perfect loyalty to the terms of the treaty. * * * If the American government consent to reform their case, the arbitration may be happily concluded; if they insist on their interpretation of the convention, the arbitration cannot proceed."

The *Spectator* thinks nothing can be graver than the present situation of the arbitration question, and declares that:

"England cannot permit the claims commonly called 'indirect,' to be even submitted to the Board of Arbitrators. We must not go into this arbitration trusting to any preconceived notion of our own as to what the good sense and moderation of the court of arbitrators will do for us. We do not doubt at all that the court of arbitrators would put aside as simply extravagant at least nine-tenths of the American claims, but we have no right whatever to trust to this."

The *Saturday Review* does not hold the people of the United States responsible for what it terms the "hostile proceeding" of their Government, but thinks there is too much reason to fear that they will support its policy. It adds:

"It is satisfactory to observe that, for the first time in eleven years, all parties in England are absolutely of one mind on the merits of a controversy with America. The most enthusiastic supporters of the cause of the North during the civil war, the most devoted admirers of Republican institutions, concur in the determination to resist pretensions which can only have been advanced for the purposes of injury or insult."

The *Daily News* bitterly attacks Lord Granville for allowing the English Commissioners to sign a treaty which authorizes the presentation of claims that "cannot for a moment be allowed by Her Majesty's government," and observes:

"Only one course is possible. The tribunal at Geneva was appointed not to interpret the treaty, but to adjudicate upon claims supposed to be distinctly indicated in it. Dispute having arisen as to the meaning of the agreement, its scope and intention must be settled by further negotiation between the contracting parties before the arbitration under it is possible."

The *News* also says that the situation in which England finds herself placed, makes it pertinent to consider whether the constitutional tradition which reserves the treaty-making power in the English political system exclusively to the Sovereign, might not wisely be revised.

The *Standard* thinks the weak point in the case of Great Britain was the unfortunate omission of her Commissioners to disown a claim which it was an insult to her even to mention, and declares the English Government ought at once to say to that of the United States:

"You have misunderstood our intentions; your interpretation of our language is different from our own. We thought we had only assented to refer some express claims to the arbitrators at Geneva. If our assent is capable of wider construction we must at once withdraw it."

Somewhat singularly, the *Morning Post,* Palmerston's old organ, which has never pretended to disguise its hostility to the United States, is the only daily paper which argues against the destruction of the treaty in case the United States should refuse to modify its claims. It says:

"We have no right to complain of the construction which the American government seeks to put on the treaty. The proper course for Her Majesty's government to take is to prepare in due course a reply to the case of the American government, leaving to the latter the opportunity, to which it is undoubtedly entitled in equity, to reply after the lapse of two months. We have no right to call upon the tribunal to reject peremptorily, on motion, any claims, however preposterous, which may be put forward by the American government. The construction of the treaty and of everything connected with it has been referred by us as by the government of the United States to a special tribunal, and we, like our opponents, must be content to leave everything unreservedly in its hands."

The *Pall-Mall Gazette* (weekly), another old enemy, also considers our claim for indirect damages to be fairly included within the terms of the treaty—this, probably, not because it dislikes America less, but the British ministry more; while our quondam friend, the *Telegraph,* which at first treated the general alarm as unfounded, now characterizes our demands as astounding and obviously inadmissible. Referring to the report that these claims were inserted at the suggestion of Caleb Cushing, then on the eve of departure for Europe, it says:

"The audacious constructor of the claim is the likeliest man to undo it, without humbling the nation which has left the matter so much in his hands, and which will think little, if at all, the worse of him for having made a bid so inordinately high. And in any case it is matter for satisfaction to know that ere many days are past our representatives in this business of the arbitration will be able to treat face to face with the American politician who knows better than any other man how far the United States claims are really valid—and beyond what point it would be fatal to stretch them."

The *Economist,* after remarking that if the present attempt to restore harmony between the two countries should fail, no other effort will be likely to succeed for many years, still considers that the duty of England is plain, remarking—

"We must at once give notice to the American government that we must have the treaty carried out in the sense in which we interpreted it, and in which by their silence they permitted us to think that they also interpreted it. If they should say that they, from the beginning, understood the matter differently, the treaty is at an end."

The *Cosmopolitan,* edited, we believe, by a self-expatriated American, blusteringly declares that it "has always scouted these utterly childish and most preposterous Alabama claims, and it is only surprised that men claiming to be statesmen on either side of the Atlantic will waste time in discussing them."

The Dublin *Mail,* an Irish Tory journal, referring to the hint thrown out by certain New York journals that "if England should repudiate the treaty the United States must pay itself out of such British property as lay nearest to it," says:

"There is but one reply suitable to this bravado, and that, we are happy to say, is counselled by the entire press of England, with the exception of the *Post*. The question, happily, is not a party one; for, unhappily, men of both parties were engaged in the blundering. Sir Stafford Northcote is as much to blame as Lord Ripon. On the other hand leading men of both parties joined in condemning the whole proceeding. Earl Russell and Lord Cairns concurred in detecting the weak spot in the Washington Treaty the moment it was made public. The only thing to be done now is to withdraw from the arbitration, and to resolve to be in future wiser than to expect that abject submission can ever ward off hostility."

The Continental press continues, also, to follow with the greatest interest the progress of the discussion. The Paris *Journal des Debats* considers that our pretensions exceed those which justice requires and the laws of nations authorize, although it thinks we only put them so high in order to obtain the compensation which is justly due. It also smites us gently in this fashion:

"They forget at Washington that in the war between Brazil and Portugal, out of nearly thirty privateers armed in ports of the United States, half a dozen at most were stopped, and the rest continued freely their depredations upon Portugal's commerce."

The *Constitutionnel* commiserates England on her difficulty, and believes that the United States will not budge an inch from its position, while *La Republique Francaise* is inclined to crow at the prospect of seeing *perfide Albion* meet her deserts for not hastening to the assistance of M. Gambetta last year, and *Le Soir* concludes that Frenchmen ought to learn a lesson from the patient way in which the Yankees waited until their strength was completely renewed before showing their teeth to their enemy of eight or nine years before. The Berlin *Koeniglich Zeitung* thinks that England should be held responsible only for damages awarded on account of direct losses occasioned by the Alabama, and does not believe she will ever assent to the question of indirect damages being submitted to the arbitrators.

Later British files show no disposition to recede from the position thus assumed. The demand seems to be well nigh universal that England shall refuse to go on with the arbitration unless the United States withdraws all claims for indirect injuries. The tone of the press is perhaps a little graver and more reflective, indicating a dawning consciousness that the possible results of the disagreement might be more serious than had been imagined, but this does not appear to modify or soften the general resolution. There is also much bitterness expressed toward the English Ministry for its careless and maladroit management of the question. The *Standard* says: "Parliament will not be doing its duty to the country if it does not exact a strict and stern reckoning from those who have landed us in this latest and most serious of the disasters which have occurred under the Gladstone administration;" and this feeling of indignation at the negligence or obtuseness of the British Commissioners is reported to be very general.

Mr. Gladstone Explains.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The following is a cable dispatch to the *World,* dated London, 19th: In reply to a letter of inquiry addressed to him by me, Mr. Gladstone has written a long letter explaining, in an extremely amicable manner, the present position of Her Majesty's Government concerning the Treaty of Washington, and denying the utterance of offensive passages in his recent speeches in the House of Commons, as has been erroneously reported. In order to allay public excitement in England, I have furnished copies of Mr. Gladstone's letter to the press of London. It is now published in every journal of the Kingdom, causing a profound sensation. In the House of Commons this evening, Bouverie asked Mr. Gladstone if the letter addressed to the correspondent of the *World* was genuine, when Gladstone replied: "Yes, it is a reply to the letter asking for an explanation in regard to my speech."

ALDERMAN M'MASTER'S COURT.

A Heavy Criminal List for Yesterday.

Yesterday was a busy day at the office of Alderman Saml. McMasters, on Grant street, near Fifth avenue.

Early in the morning the Magistrate was sent for to visit the county jail and take an information. The prosecutrix was Annie Purcell, an inmate of the institution, who charged Jennie Jackson with the larceny of a broche suit of the value of twenty-five dollars. Annie alleges that the suit was stolen from her late residence in Monongahela borough, otherwise Limerick. A warrant was issued.

Mary Cauley made an information against Samuel Humphries charging him with lewdness in exposing his person in the neighborhood of Everson & Preston's Mill. Samuel has been sent for.

John Harrison, a member of the Thirteenth ward school board, and a well known citizen, made an information against Jacob Manz, charging him with keeping a ferocious dog. The animal had attacked Mr. Harrison on Monday evening and torn an overcoat from his person. The owner of the brute will have to answer.

Jacob Meisel, ex-candidate for Mayor, lodged a charge of false pretenses against Henry Hemmerick. Mr. Meisel alleges that the defendant sold him a horse for $100, which he warranted to be perfectly sound. When the animal came to be "investigated" it was discovered that it was ring-boned, spavined, wind broken and had the botts and the pole-evil. No wonder that Mr. Meisel now sues for the recovery of his money, if the allegations made are true. A warrant was issued.

The necessary document was placed in the hands of officer Blondin to arrest James Herbester, charged by Frederick Hahn with selling liquor without a license at No. 37 Diamond alley.

Sarah Hastings complained that John Roxberry called at her house at an early hour yesterday morning and demanded admittance. This was denied him, whereupon he threatened to kick, beat and kill the deponent at the first favorable opportunity. Sarah is afraid of the threats being put into execution and hence the information. Hearing to-day.

Nathan Snyder, one of the city police, is charged with arresting without cause and maltreating Jack Heavy, who had a short experience at the lock-up. Mr. Snyder will no doubt report for a hearing to-day.

George Watson, charged Wm. Hill, Justice of the Peace, at Mansfield, with embezzlement to the amount of forty dollars, which sum, belonging to deponent, is alleged to have been collected by defendant and appropriated to his own use. A warrant was issued and at the hearing the case may assume a different aspect, and the matter be satisfactorily explained.

This finished Mr. McMasters's criminal business, for yesterday, which was certainly extensive.

Thomas Bensinger, a German resident of Terre Haute, Indiana, was found on Tuesday, near that place, in a sitting posture on a log in the woods, with a bullet hole through his head, and apparently had been dead about a week. He is thought to have been murdered and placed in the position found.

USE Jenkins & Bro.'s roast coffee, guaranteed equal to any in use. tf

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Brilliant Scene in the Senate.

Schurz's Speech and Morton's Reply.

Letters of Indorsement Given to Remington.

SENATE TARIFF BILL COMPLETED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1872.

The Scene in the Senate To-day,

Preceding and during Schurz's speech, has not been paralleled for many years. The public galleries, diplomatic and reporters' galleries were packed and crowds were packed in the aisles and protruded through the upper doors. Ladies were first admitted to the cloak rooms by direction of the Senate, then to the settees and chairs around the chamber, then to some of the Senators' seats, and last ranged on each side of the Vice President on the floor. Though the House was in session, in Committee of the Whole, nearly the whole body came over and stood on the outside of the desks. Speaker Blaine, Messrs. Dawes, Butler, Shellabarger and such men were there, and in the diplomatic gallery were Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Colfax and several foreign Ministers and their wives. This entire audience sat perfectly quiet for three hours, while Schurz presented his reply to Conkling and Morton, the documentary evidence upon which he relied and the argument he drew. Whatever is thought of the merits of the controversy, all admit that his effort in the Senate to-day was one of the finest made of late years in that body. Senator Morton, in reply, held up the political bearing of the conduct of Schurz and his associates, and so far as this was an answer to the facts and arguments presented, was probably the best thing that could be done in that line of answer.

Remonstrances Against the Chicago Relief Bill.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, who is the most active opponent of the Chicago relief bill, presented remonstrances of citizens of Grand Rapids against the passage of the bill. In connection with the name leading the list, Mr. Ferry said that he holds largely of stock in a banking building in Chicago destroyed and crippled by the fire. He is now president of a bank at Grand Rapids. The Michigan Senator gave notice of further memorials coming, one of which was telegraphed on to-night. This is from lumbermen of White river, and sets forth that it is the belief of the petitioners that the bill is intended to open the door for rings, frauds and all kinds of corruption.

The Remington Letter.

The full text of the letters given to Remington by American officials when he left to settle his claims on account of arms purchased for France have arrived in the foreign mail. They were printed in French for use in Paris by the Remingtons. Their dates were during the last week of November and first of December, 1871. The first in order is from the Washington branch banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., and addressed to Minister Washburne. Next follow indorsements from two New York banks. The following was written from the Navy Department, formally approved by Secretary Robeson, and inclosed to the Remingtons by the Secretary in an official letter:

"BUREAU OF ORDINANCE, 9th December, 1871.

"*Hon. George W. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy*—SIR: I have the honor to say in reply to the letter of Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, of the 25th November, that there is not the slightest proof in our records of any disloyal or fraudulent transactions on the part of the house of E. Remington & Sons in their contracts with the Navy Department, nor of their incapacity to execute them in a satisfactory manner. This bureau relied without hesitation upon their integrity and their honor as business men during the rebellion, and has never had reason to regret its confidence. All orders were promptly and faithfully executed, and their reputation, as well as their standing as manufacturers and merchants of small arms, remains without reproach upon our archives. I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

A. LUDLOW CASE,
"Chief of Bureau."

The letter of Gen. Spinner, Treasurer, is addressed to Minister Washburne in his official capacity, and is signed as Treasurer of the United States, as follows:

"MY DEAR SIR: The house of Messrs. Remington & Sons has had, as you know, extensive business relations with the French Government, not only for the sale of their own manufactures, but also as its commissioners and agents. We now learn that a misunderstanding exists between the French authorities and a member of this house, resulting from false accusations brought against him by the French Consul at New York, and from acts meriting the contempt of a man who pretends to have been the attorney of the Consul." [Here follows a very full indorsement of Remington. The letter then concludes:] "Now, I would ask you to give to Mr. S. Remington, the bearer of this, all the assistance that you can afford him to dispel, in the minds of all persons who have authority at Versailles, the prejudice and suspicions that they may have conceived in regard to his integrity. Very respectfully, your servant,

"E. SPINNER,
"Treasurer of the United States."

In addition to these, A. B. Cornell wrote in his official capacity as Inspector of the Port of New York; A. H. Laflin as naval agent; Gov. Hoffman, as Governor, with the seal of State; Horatio Seymour and E. D. Morgan wrote to United States Consul General Read at Paris, and John A. Dix and Senator Conkling gave Remington personal letters. Minister Washburne furnished from the United States legation in Paris a formal statement in regard to the business or official standing of each of those signing the various letters, and certified to his own knowledge of each, and signed the certificate and placed it in the hands of Remington. With these letters and statements of their accounts, they went before the authorities and made out their case.

Steamship Subsidies.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day had up the question of steamship subsidies. Representative Sargent made a long argument in behalf of increased subsidy to the China and Japan steamers. He desired the members of the Committee to report a provision of this character, which should be tacked as an amendment to the postal appropriation bill. It seems to be the inclination of the Committee to report a single bill containing all these schemes, and let them be reported together.

The Senate Tariff Bill,

The Senate Tariff Committee has finished its Tariff bill. The action of the House on tea and coffee has not caused any change in the rates fixed by the proposed bill. The material features remain as first reported to the Senate, and the principal changes consist in extending the free list to make it conform more nearly to the list furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury of articles only produced abroad and entering into manufactures here, the revenues from which are small.

The Steamboat Bill—Further Action by the Committee on Commerce—Registering Steam Gauges Done Away With—Working Pressure Prescribed—Inspectors and Their Duties—The Sub-Committee Appointed—Washington City and Pittsburgh Contrasted.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 15, 1872.

It should not be forgotten by the river men that the voluminous bill introduced into the House, December 18, is entitled a supplement to the law of February 28, 1871, and that that law forms the basis of the steamboat law intended to be passed the present session. There will be a blending of the two bills so as to make a reasonable and connected legal system for the regulation of all vessels propelled by steam.

The entire session of the House Committee on Commerce to-day was given to this subject. Many propositions were made to alter and amend, occasioning much discussion, and bringing Mr. Conger often to his feet, with the seeming intention of preserving the law of the last session, a favorite work shaped by himself, with the least possible alteration. He is ardent and firm in his opinions, and, doubtless, is actuated by a sincere desire to protect life and property, and to mature a system of restraints which shall have that effect. His fault is, that he thinks all these matters should be controlled by law, putting no trust whatever in the voluntary care of those in charge of steamers, though influenced by the most powerful of all known incentives—the love of life and property. The world cannot be governed too much, in his opinion.

The principles settled to-day and amendments agreed to are the following:

It was agreed to strike out that part of Section 11 in the present law (of February 28) which is in parenthesis, relating to safety valves.

Also, to strike out the provision requiring the use of registering steam gauges. This is an important liberation from an invention, styled by Mr. Copeland, of New York, in his examination before the committee, as worse than useless—a nuisance.

Working pressure prescribed: On high pressure boilers (passenger vessels) two-thirds hydrostatic test pressure. Towing boats, tug boats, freight boats, and other high pressure boats, not carrying passengers, four-fifths of the hydrostatic test pressure. The provision to allow this class of boats now in use, to carry 150 pounds pressure was suspended, because old boilers and new boilers, constructed out of all sorts of iron, were by it put upon the same footing. The change works to give the pressure in proportion to the strength of the boiler, and that four-fifths is as much as any prudent owner or engineer would desire. The two-thirds on passenger boats is probably too small and will be raised to three-fourths.

An effort was made to change the requirement for the meeting of the Supervising Inspectors in Washington, every January, but was defeated by one vote.

A proposition was offered to make inspectors liable in a penalty for a violation of the law, but was not agreed to.

It was ordered to add to section 33 a provision by which no person shall be appointed Inspector who is interested directly or indirectly in the steamboat business, or is associated in business with any one so interested.

Just before the Committee adjourned, the Chairman announced the sub-committee to whom the bill will now be referred for the arrangement of all its details: Messrs. Negley, chairman; Conger and Holman. These gentlemen will embrace every opportunity of leisure to perfect their work as early as possible, and get the bill before the House for final action.

The weather has been intensely cold to-day, with blustering winds from the northwest that raised clouds of dust in the avenue, to the great annoyance of the passing crowds. But to a Pittsburgher it was clean dust—merely pulverized sand, that scoured the eyes without filling them with soot; that did not settle in flakes upon the linen, nor lodge in the nose and ears, nor adhere to the hair and penetrate the clothing. But soot is healthy, and the odor of bituminous coal delightful to those who are used to it. In a cold, still morning, also, look over Washington from a high place, and it seems to be like a deserted city. Nothing visible ascending from the chimneys—a clear, transparent atmosphere all around, with a reigning silence undisturbed by the noises of commerce and manufactories. What a contrast with Pittsburgh! There, on a still, cold, frosty morning, there is sublimity on every side: columns of black smoke rolling up from thousands of stacks and chimneys, gathering in sable volumes and hanging over the city, so that a dim yellow radiance is all that the struggling sun can do to notify us of his ascent above the horizon. All this is enlivened by the din of ponderous machinery, the monster breathings of high-pressure engines, the ear-piercing notes of screaming steam whistles, the rumbling of drays, and the clangor of iron-laden wagons over the pavements. Who would exchange for these enlivening signs of life and thrift the cleanliness, transparency and comparative silence of the "Federal City?" Z.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1872.

AN EXTREMELY SENSATIONAL REPORT.

A Washington dispatch to the *World* says: Colonel Forney, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, arrived to-day, and was visited by the leading officers of the administration, who have had apprehensions for some time past that he was about to abandon the fortunes of General Grant and join himself to the independent Republicans. As a result of all the interviews on the part of these gentlemen with Forney, they report him still sound in the faith. This evening Forney dined with the President, and it is understood pledged himself anew to stand by the administration. In order to conciliate Forney, and hold him to the support of Grant, the latter will allow the ex-Collector to name his successor, and his appointments in the Philadelphia Custom House will remain undisturbed. This new turn in affairs is likely to make trouble between Grant and Cameron. He has been anxious to have one of his henchmen appointed Collector, and to have Forney driven over to the dissatisfied and disappointed men among the Republicans. It is stated that Grant begins to lose faith in the venerable Senator from Pennsylvania, and that he will hereafter swear entirely by Forney. Of course Cameron will stir up trouble for Grant among his followers in Pennsylvania, and the feeling begins to gain ground that, in view of all the circumstances, the Keystone State is not as certain for Grant as it was a few months ago.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson will each go to New Hampshire during the present political canvass and make several speeches. Senator Patterson left for home last night and will not return until after the election. Senator Wilson is now on the stump there.

SUSPENSION OF TAX ON CANNED FRUITS AND SYRUPS.

It is understood that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will suspend the tax on canned fruits, syrups, &c., until Congress adjourns.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 20, 1872.

THE QUARANTINE INVESTIGATION.

A Legislative Committee is now engaged in investigating the Quarantine abuses, and into the workings of the Emigration Bureau at Castle Garden. Prominent merchants and shippers are to testify. Solon Humphrey, of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday testified as to the exorbitant charges of the Health Officer of the port. The evidence to-day was very damaging to Dr. Carnochan, the Health Officer. One gentleman stated that another year like the last at quarantine would ruin the commerce of New York.

THAT SECRET TREATY.

An Ottawa letter to the *Express* states that there is not a word of truth in the statement that a secret treaty has been made between England and the Dominion.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF NAILS AND SPIKES.

The nail and spike manufacturers of New England, who have been in consultation here for several days, adjourned after advancing the prices twenty cents per keg.

Annual Sabbath School Convention.

The annual convention of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, near Sixth avenue, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of the present month. A cordial invitation is extended to all pastors, superintendents, teachers and friends of Sabbath schools to be present. Accommodations will be furnished to delegates from a distance who send their names to Mr. T. J. Gillespie, Corresponding Secretary, before next Saturday. The matters which will come up for discussion are of the most interesting character, and a full attendance of members is desired. Among those who will take part in the proceedings are such distinguished Sabbath school educators as Revs. Drs. Eggleston and Vincent, George A. Peltz, H. Clay Trumbull, E. Thane Miller, and other gentlemen of national reputation.

County Temperance Alliance.

To-morrow will be a temperance field-day throughout the country. A National Prohibitory Convention assembles at Columbus on that date, the friends of the new liquor law in Illinois hold meetings throughout the State to give expression to their indorsement of its provisions, and a very important National Convocation of all the Catholic Temperance Societies in the country is to take place at Philadelphia for the furtherance of the movement. On the same day, at two o'clock P. M., a mass meeting will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms of this city, for the purpose of organizing a County Christian Temperance Alliance. The invitation is extended to all, without reference to creed or sex, and it is hoped the rooms will be crowded.

Was the Verdict Just?

We unhesitatingly answer that it was decidedly just. The jury was composed of gentlemen of undoubted integrity, who, after hearing all the testimony on both sides, decided that the new under feed Wilson sewing machine is undoubtedly the best in the market for all kinds of family sewing, and nevertheless it is sold complete for the reasonable sum of $45, and warranted for five years. Sold on the lease plan. See it operate before purchasing elsewhere, and we know you will agree with all we have said. Smith & Forrester, 14 Sixth street.

ONE PER CENT. discount allowed on all bills paid within ten days from date of purchase by T. C. Jenkins & Bro. tf

To Hotel and Housekeepers.

Are you annoyed with rats, mice or roaches? Abel's vermin exterminator has no equal for banishing them. Sold everywhere. Try it.

FINE ARTS.—The sales of the McClees collection of paintings commence this evening at 87 Smithfield street (Howard block), where they are now on exhibition.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—AN EXPERIENCED Hardware Man to travel in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. None need apply unless they understand the business. All communications strictly confidential. Address Hardware, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

LOST.

LOST—STRAYED OUT OF THE EAST Liberty Stock Yard Stables, on Wednesday night, February 14, 1872, a Bay Mare with two white feet behind, between 15 and 16 hands high; had on a rope halter with a leather tag attached; numbered in figures 13. A suitable recompense will be paid for the return of the Mare to the subscriber. O. H. ALLERTON.
East Liberty, February 17, 1872.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, suitable for a Lady and Gentleman or two single Gentlemen, with Board, at 150 Third avenue.

BOARDING—WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN, Wife, Child and Nurse, at Shady Side or East Liberty. A private family preferred. Address Box C. B., Commercial office.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—A GOOD Piano Tuner and Repairer. To a Man capable of Tuning and Repairing steady work and good wages will be paid. Address Lock Box 242, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS suitable for Housekeeping, by a small family. Address, stating location, rent, &c., A. L., Commercial office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES—Pay either day wages or per centage. Call between 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M., at 137 Grant street, front Room, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—MILLINER—A FIRST-CLASS Milliner to go to Wheeling. Apply at GEO. R. LYNCH & BRO.'S, 25 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SIX first-class Latch and Lock Makers, at the Artizan Works, 37 and 39 Penn street.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN THE Stationery, Blank Book and Printing Business, by a Young Man of four years experience in Chicago, at present residing in Titusville, Pa. Address W. A. HAYWARD, Titusville, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS AND LADDER HANDS—Men of experience who speak both German and English. Address Canton Lighting Rod Co., Canton, Ohio.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS MINNIE, YOU CAN get the most delicate Perfumes at CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S Perfumers, 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ONE HOUSE OF 11 Rooms, 2 Parlors, 8 feet Hall, Bay Windows, 2 Marble Mantels and Marble Hearths, finished in the best style; Pump and Cistern, large Stable and Carriage House, on corner Penn avenue and Peebles street, two rods from the city line. One three-story Brick, 9 Rooms, No. 904 Penn avenue. Also, Nos. 921 and 923 Penn avenue, each 5 Rooms. Inquire of JAS. TIBBY, or at TIBBY BROS.

FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STORE-ROOM, 70x30 feet, under Odd Fellows' Hall, with Cellar underneath, at Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania Railroad. Inquire of W. L. HUNTER.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE ON SOUTH Avenue, Allegheny city, Brick; 11 Rooms, Gas and Water, Boston Range, large Lot. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A DESIRABLE Office to rent under the National Bank of Commerce, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue. Apply to BERRY & COURTNEY.

FOR RENT—BUILDING—ONE STORY Brick Building, corner Front and street and Cherry alley, suitable for a Shop, Warehouse, &c. D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

31. FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS Steamboat Office. Inquire at 31 Water street.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and Private Rooms, on Second and Third Floors of Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue. Also, Apollo Hall, size 60 by 40 feet, well lighted and finished in good style, with Ante-Rooms attached. Inquire of ROBINSON BROS., No. 78 Fourth avenue.

87. FOR RENT—BASEMENT STORE-ROOM in M. and M. Insurance Co.'s Building, No. 87 Wood street. Inquire of M. and M. Insurance Co. tf

70. FOR RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story Dwelling, No. 3 Pennsylvania avenue, (at the head of Diamond street.) Inquire of D. C. KING, No. 70 Second avenue, over Fulton Foundry. MWF

25. FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY Warehouse, situate on Virgin alley, between Wood and Liberty sts. Inquire of W. A. HOEVELER, No. 25 Seventh street. tf

23. FOR RENT—THE FOLLOWING large Rooms, at 23 Fifth avenue, either singly or together, viz:
Three Rooms, First Floor, over Oliver McClintock & Co's Carpet Warerooms: No. 1, a large and well lighted Room, fronting on Fifth avenue, size 70 by 16 feet. No. 2, a small Room, well lighted, back of No. 1, 18 by 16 feet. No. 3, an immense and splendidly lighted Room, back of No. 2, 115 by 46 feet.
Three Rooms, Second Floor—No. 1 a large well lighted Room, fronting on Fifth avenue, size 31 by 22 feet. No. 2, small Room, back of No. 1, 20 by 17 feet. No. 3, small Room, back of No. 2, 18 by 17 feet.
The three Rooms on second floor may be thrown into one Room. Possession given immediately.
Apply to OLIVER McCLINTOCK, W. L. McCLINTOCK and JAS. S. McCORD, Executors of Washington McClintock, deceased, 23 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

160. FOR RENT—OFFICES AND Lodging Rooms, No. 160 Fourth avenue. The Rooms are spacious, well finished and suitable for these purposes. Inquire of R. B. CARNAHAN, Attorney-at-Law, No. 160 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—A FINE RESIDENCE AT Brushton station, Pennsylvania Railroad, or can be bought at a low price and on easy terms. Inquire of EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works

93. FOR RENT—DESIRABLE WAREHOUSE, No. 93 Water street. Possession given immediately. Apply on premises, up stairs. tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—ON FIFTH AVENUE, in First National Bank Building; one Room in Basement fronting Fifth avenue, one Room in Second Story fronting Fifth avenue. Inquire of J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

58. FOR RENT—WILKINS HALL—This Property will be for Lease for a term of years. Possession given first of January, 1872. For terms inquire of ROBT. H. HARTLEY, No. 58 Smithfield street.

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE—A first-class Prescription Store with Lease and Fixtures. Fixtures the finest in the city. The Store is located on a prominent thoroughfare, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further information address with real name, Postoffice Lock Box 221. Only those meaning business need apply, as this offer is a rare chance to the right party.

ANY SMART, ENERGETIC MAN WITH a capital of $500 to $1,000, can meet with an opportunity of embarking in a legitimate business, whereby they can double their money in a very short time, by addressing "Business Opportunity," office of this paper, with real name, appointing interview. No other will be noticed.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A desirable Residence with about 4 Acres of Ground, abundance of Shade Trees, Orchard in full bearing order, plenty of Water and in every way a desirable home. It is situated at Edgeworth Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Possession given by April 1st. Price low and terms easy. For particulars inquire of GEORGE A. KELLY & CO., Nos. 19 and 21 Wood street.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AT SUPERIOR Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; 1 Acre of Land with each House; fine Gas and City Water in each House. The above property is located fifteen rods from city line in McClure township. Inquire of C. W. ROBB, 91 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—75 BARRELS CINCINNATI Extra No. 2 Lard Oil, in store and for sale by REESE OWENS, No. 21 Seventh ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY—To close a Joint Purchase Account. This property, known as the CAMDEN ROLLING MILL, is situated immediately opposite Philadelphia, on the Delaware river. It has a dock front on the river of 340 feet, and extends back 580 feet.
The improvements consist of a Rolling Mill, Cut Nail Factory, Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Store House, Offices, &c.; all in good condition.
The Mill was entirely rebuilt a few years ago. It contains seven double Puddling Furnaces and four Heating Furnaces, and has a capacity of 40 tons of Bar Iron per day and 1,500 kegs of Nails per week.
The location is one of the very best in the country for manufacturing, the advantages for shipment by water direct from mill being unsurpassed.
For terms and other particulars apply to J. M. MAYS, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pa. MWF

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—IN ALLEGHENY city, doing a good Prescription and Retail Business. Fixtures almost new. Address L., Commercial office. MWF

FOR SALE—SIXTY TONS OF GOOD Timothy Hay, loose pressed. Price, $20, at my landing. C. W. GEE, Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio.

FOR SALE LOW—HOUSE AND LOT—The large Lot corner Bluff and Marion streets, 107 by 100 feet, with two story Brick House, Stable, Carriage House and Wash House; very desirable location, with Large Yard, Trees, Shrubbery, &c. Can be divided into four Lots. D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR SALE—HARTLEY, M'KEE & CO.'S pure Castor Oil Belting Preserver. Guaranteed to be free from Rosinand Tar. Manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., No. 58 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. W

FOR SALE—FOUR ENGINES—ONE 12x20, one 7x20, one 7x16 and one 5x10. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—STOCK—15 SHARES of Stock Central Loan and Building Association. For further information apply to this office.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK, Tools and Machinery of the Hyams Meter Co., 240 Penn street, at private sale daily. A good chance for Tinners. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE SMALL UPRIGHT Engine, in good order, at No. 13 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

FOR SALE—SCHOOL BONDS—THE Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh offers for sale a small number of 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, issued in sums of one thousand dollars, with principal payable October 1st, 1876, which are confidently offered to capitalists as a perfectly safe investment, and probably the most desirable security now in the market. This is a home investment, known to be secure beyond a doubt. The Bonds are exempt from all county and municipal taxes, and present the desirable qualities of absolute safety and liberal interest. For particulars inquire of J. R. McCUNE, Treasurer, at Union National Bank.

FOR SALE—FARM—A VALUABLE Farm of 96 Acres, 156 Perches, all underlaid with Coal, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., late the property of Jas. S. Neeld, deceased, adjoining lands of H. Ray, J. McMillen, Jr., W. Lesnett, S. Collins and others, about ten miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and half a mile from the Chartiers Railroad. Title indisputable and terms of sale easy. For particulars inquire of J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fourth ave Pittsburgh.

NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, February 5, 1872.
In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18, 1872, A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District, in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held at Philadelphia June 5, 1872.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
WM. ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTION NOTICES.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY—ELECTION NOTICE.—An Election for Thirteen Managers of the Company for Erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House of the Bridge, on MONDAY, March 4th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, February 14, 1872.

BANNER BAKING POWDER. The very best article for producing, in a few minutes, perfectly Light, Sweet, Nutritious and Delicious Biscuit, Rolls, Fancy and other Cakes Pastry and Puddings.

PREPARED BY JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT PITTSBURGH.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE Directors of the NATIONAL MINING COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR a share on the capital stock, payable on and after TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1872, to Stockholders of record, at the close of business this day. New England Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., No. 28 Milk street, Boston. All others at the office of the Treasurer, in Pittsburgh.
JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer National Mining Company.
Pittsburgh, February 14, 1872.

DIVIDEND NO. 22—WARREN AND VENANGO OIL CO.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE ($3) DOLLARS per share, payable forthwith, at the Office of the Company, No. 89 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
February 13, 1872. J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.

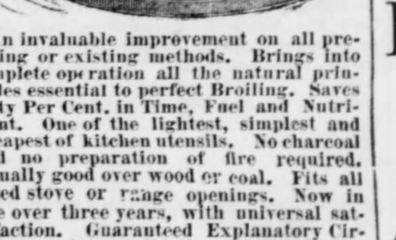
FINE ARTS!
CLOSING OUT SALE OF Mr. J. E. McClee's Collection, NOW ON EXHIBITION.
This Collection, the Finest and most Important ever offered to the public of any Western city, will be sold at Public Sale, on
Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, February 21 and 22, at 7:30,
At No. 87 Smithfield Street, (HOWARD'S BLOCK).
Where the Pictures are now on exhibition and Catalogues ready.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auctioneer.

Allan C. Bakewell & Co
WOOD 75 STREET,
AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR
Cottrell & Babcock's CELEBRATED Printing Presses.
☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR. wbf

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN PHILLIPS, W. H. CLULEY, JOHN F. CLULEY and S. B. CLULEY, under the firm name of PHILLIPS & CLULEYS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued in all its branches, at the old stand, by W. H. CLULEY, who will settle all debts due by or to the late firm.
JOHN PHILLIPS, W. H. CLULEY, JNO. F. CLULEY, S. B. CLULEY.

IN RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS of Brass Founding and Steam Fitting in all its branches, we cheerfully recommend our successor, W. H. CLULEY, to the patronage of the public.
JOHN PHILLIPS, JOHN F. CLULEY, S. B. CLULEY.

AMERICAN BROILER



An invaluable improvement on all preceding or existing methods. Brings into complete operation all the natural principles essential to perfect Broiling. Saves Fifty Per Cent. in Time, Fuel and Nutriment. One of the lightest, simplest and cheapest of kitchen utensils. No charcoal and no preparation of fire required. Equally good over wood or coal. Fits all sized stove or range openings. Now in use over three years, with universal satisfaction. Guaranteed Explanatory Circulars sent on application. Price, $2 00. Liberal discount to the trade.
All of our Boilers have Brass Labels attached, with Name and Trade Mark stamped thereon, and we caution all dealers against selling broilers that infringe in any respect on the American Broiler, as we will bring suit against any party so doing.
Messrs. LOGAN, GREGG & CO., No. 52 WOOD STREET, have the Exclusive Sale of the American Broiler in Pittsburgh.
American Broiler Mf'g. Co., 28 Barclay Street, New York City. ws

CHILDREN TEETHING
Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world. ws

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.
Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

PLANING MILL, Lumber Yard and Box Factory.
G. A. MUNDORFF,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.
Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE—PATENT.
A VALUABLE INVENTION.
A Patent Apparatus for Shifting Belts on Pulleys; a saving in Steam Pulleys, Oil, &c., is gained by using it. It is also a safeguard against having a hand, arm or the body drawn into Machinery, avoiding all risks as in the old way of shifting belts; the attachment can be made to any Machinery while in operation. It is the best safeguard ever invented. Rights for Counties, States or United States for sale. For further information apply to P. J. ZIER, 157 Wylie avenue. MWF

Dilworth Brothers,
243 LIBERTY ST.,
ARE JUST RECEIVING
180 Barrels. H. & E. DOUBLE EXTRA SYRUP,
400 Barrels H. & E. FANCY SYRUP,
THE FINEST GOODS IN MARKET.
327 bags strictly prime Coffee
480 bags Fancy Coffee,
BOUGHT DURING THE RECENT DECLINE, AND WILL BE SOLD AT LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.
They also Invite Attention to their
PRIME ROASTED COFFEE,
PUT UP IN THEIR NEW WRAPPERS AND WARRANTED TO GIVE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Have Removed to their New Building,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty St.,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET,
And offer an elegant new stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES, AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson

Another Reduction, AT 78 and 80 MARKET STREET IN
HAMBURG EDGINGS, HAMBURG INSERTINGS, COTTON HOSIERY, P. K'S., BARRED MUSLINS, JACONET, INDIA AND NAINSOOK MUSLINS, &C.
Kid Gloves, 1 and 2 Buttons.
HAIR GOODS, CURLS, SWITCHES, &c. LACES, POINT, VAL., MALTESE, GUIPURE LACES AND BERTHAS. BLACK GIMPS, for Dress Trimmings, in great variety. PAPER AND LINEN COLLARS, STAR SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, TIES, BOWS, SCARFS, COTTON HALF HOSE, SHIRT FRONTS, MERINO HALF HOSE.
Choice and Good Goods AT BARGAINS.
Morganstern & Co., 78 and 80 Market Street. MWF

FACTORY TO RENT.
A Building suitable for Factory, built for Turner Hall, in Cumberland, Maryland.
Ten Thousand inhabitants and no Manufactories, but large Railroad Rolling Mill and largest Furniture Factory in the State. Upper Room 50 feet square, will be supplied by owner with Steam Power if desired. Splendid opening; two mining regions draw their supplies from Cumberland. Address or apply to
GEORGE HENDERSON, Jr., Cumberland, Maryland.
P. S.—Railroad center, two Roads to Pittsburgh and two to New York and Baltimore and Philadelphia, and head of Canal, &c., &c., and three Railroads to mining regions in vicinity.

FOR RENT, ON APRIL 1st,
TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS,
Corner of Market and Water streets, First and Second Floors, both with Private Offices attached, Fire proof Vaults, Water and Gas conveniences. Also, Basement Floor. Apply to
JOHN McDEVITT, No. 6 MARKET STREET. tf

TO ENGINEERS—
FOR SALE, A FEW COPIES OF WALLACE'S PRACTICAL ENGINEER,
Second edition, second enlargement, with some additional valuable Plates and information, to be had at greatly reduced prices, at No. 319 LIBERTY STREET. Inquire of S. DAVIDSON, Clerk.

BARE, SHINKLE & HOWELL,
21 and 23 WEST SECOND ST., CINCINNATI,
Wholesale Dealers in
New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.
A full stock constantly on hand at Lowest Market Prices. MWF

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1872.

The report that Colonel Forney is to be Postmaster General lacks probability, in the light of his letter resigning the office of Collector less than twenty days ago. Should such a thing happen it would be pretty evident that the command "halt" had been given to him and he had obeyed it. Col. Forney, no doubt, possesses the qualifications for the position,—but can he afford to take it?

The Venango *Citizen* proposes Senator John Scott for Vice President, as the most acceptable candidate to Pennsylvania that can be named. "A scholar and statesman," says the *Citizen*, "of broad and liberal views, an undoubted Republican, and known for his honesty of purpose and integrity of character, nothing it seems to us could be done which would add more strength to the Republican party than for the National Convention to place his name on the ticket for the Vice Presidency."

In speculating on the possible outcome of the present misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain, we sometime since expressed the opinion that the condition of home affairs in that country would hardly permit her to go to the length of declaring war. The Government's extremity would be the malcontent's opportunity, and it is not at all improbable that Great Britain would, in such an event, provoke a "fire in the rear," quite as dangerous as the fusilade which she would be likely to receive in front. That we are not alone in this view is shown by the following extract from that temperate and judicious English journal, the *Spectator*, which, speaking of the internal affairs of that country, says in a recent number—

"Rowdyism increases in every direction, till the right of public meeting, once supposed to be a bulwark of freedom, is not only threatened, but is gone. Monarchy is defended against Republicanism by cayenne pepper, Republicanism against respectability by chair-legs, the right to drink against the right to abstain by bags of flour. We confess, Radicals though we are, we watch the gradual pulverization of all the restraining influences except force, legal and illegal, with an increasing dismay."

Every man in either country who knows anything of the incalculable horrors and miseries of war, will of course be anxious that the difficulty may be honorably settled in a pacific manner; but even if England should so far persist in her wrongheadedness as to repudiate the treaty, she will hardly care to invite attack from without, with such dangerous elements of disintegration at work from within.

"On Friday the *Freiheit's Freund* said that the Commercial was the only paper in Pittsburgh which had not ridiculed the Germans, and that *it* had adopted the schoolmaster style and failed to understand the importance of the subject." In the foregoing sentence, from the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of yesterday, our venerable contemporary is about equally unjust to the paper criticizing and to the paper criticized. Referring solely to the manner in which German complaints touching the alleged Government traffic in arms with the French had been treated by the English press, the *Freiheit's Freund* incidentally remarked that the Commercial was the only English paper in this city which did not dismiss the German view of the question with derisive contempt, but at least deemed the subject worthy of discussion, though it was not convinced that the United States had offended against the spirit of international law. There was not a word in the *Freund's* reference to the Commercial about the schoolmaster style, non-comprehension of the subject, or anything of the sort. Indeed, the subject has seemed to us worthy of this brief mention, because we believe that whatever may be the faults of the Commercial, one of them is not a tendency to assert any measure of pedagogical or magisterial authority over either Germans or any other class of citizens.

A few days ago we made brief reference to the charge, which first appeared in a New York journal of great respectability and influence, that Baron Gerolt had been recalled from, or rather invited by his own Government to resign, his post in Washington, in accordance with the desire of the American Government. The Illinois *Staatszeitung* does not think it likely that the statement is well founded, and gives some reasons for refusing to accept such a charge against the Administration. Ever since the victory of Germany and the proclamation of the German empire, the *Zeitung* thinks that the United States Government has, by its friendliness of bearing, constantly endeavored to banish the evil impression produced in Germany by its traffic in arms. With this policy of the Administration its alleged request for Gerolt's recall on account of his excessive zeal in the German cause is not consistent. Moreover Bismarck is not the ninny on so incompetent a summons to sacrifice a faithful old servant of Prussia and Germany like Gerolt, especially as he well knew how much Gerolt is beloved among the great majority of the American people. The *Zeitung* thinks it much more likely that Baron Gerolt retired from his post on his own impulse, in the mere desire to spend the evening of his life on his beautiful estate on the Rhine. This impression is, it seems, quite in harmony with the gentle, easy going, genial character of the old gentleman.

We sincerely trust that the view of the subject taken by the *Staatszeitung* may prove to be correct. Certainly the original charge seemed in itself so improbable as to meet with acceptance only in connection with, or in view of those eccentricities which rightly or wrongly are associated in some minds with the State Department under its present management. The charge was heard of with indignant disgust by all who know either directly or by repute the noble and generous character of Baron Gerolt, and the dignified and blameless manner in which for so many years he fulfilled the duties of his office in Washington.

Many readers, no doubt, remember when they felt a lively interest in the doings of Abd-el-Kader. They recall his long and sometimes brilliant campaigns against the French in Africa, and his last defeat and surrender. Few foreign visitors to the great Industrial Exposition of 1855 created a greater sensation than the old Emir, whose residence in retirement at Brussa, in Syria, had just been destroyed by the earthquake which buried the city. Then in the summer of 1860, when so many Christians in Syria were massacred by Druses and Turks, Abd-el-Kader proved by his acts that even a Mussulman, who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca and wears the titie of Hadji, can rise above his faith and rescue Christians from their Mohammedan persecutors. For his conduct at that time he received from the French Emperor the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. Ever since Louis Napoleon came into power Abd-el-Kadir has been treated with great kindness and consideration by the French Government, and he appears very grateful. But as he draws a pension of 100,000 francs from the French Government it is not easy to tell whether his continued loyalty is due to favors received or to the hope of favors to come. In the late revolt in Algiers one of his sons, Mohi-ed-Diner, was very prominent. When he was arrested the French Government wrote to Abd-el-Kader that they would pardon the son, if his father would stand security for his future good behavior. In his reply the Emir hopes that the deplorable condition into which his son has brought himself by his rebellion will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. In conclusion he says, "I have not courage to dwell at greater length on the subject, for I am very much ashamed of the conduct of Mohi-ed-Dine, who has confirmed the saying of the sage, 'the ignorant man does against himself that which the intelligent man would not do against his enemy.'"

It is an interesting illustration of the elasticity of the Mussalman creed that Abd-el-Kader, in spite of his long residence in France, of his familiarity with Christian ideas, and of his power to sympathize with Christian acts, is still a staunch believer in the Koran. So recently as 1863 he made a second pilgrimage to Mecca.

Not only all who wish well to France, but all who are capable of sympathizing with patriotic enthusiasm, must feel some interest in the French popular movement for the liquidation of the German debt and for the delivery of the country from German occupation. During the last two years legitimate hopes founded on French character and performance have so often been grievously disappointed that among Americans the movement referred to has hitherto attracted less attention than might have been expected; in fact, it was at first watched with a degree of skepticism equally fatal to sympathy and admiration. At length it may be considered as fairly inaugurated and as giving assurance of success. The scheme was first suggested and, indeed, initated by certain women in Alsace, who formed a Commitee to receive contributions and subscriptions however small for transmission to the Government. The women of Paris at once took up and began to act upon the suggestion, and the example was speedily followed not only throughout France, but among French people in the colonies and in foreign countries. Twenty-one journals of Paris without delay gave their influence to the support of the scheme, and at last accounts ninety-six provincial journals had taken up the cause with like fervor. More eloquent or touching appeals on behalf of any object have seldom appeared than some of those issued by prominent writers in aid of the subscriptions, and the enthusiasm of patriotism and liberality seems to be steadily growing. Ladies give freely from the abundance of their pin money; mothers of families give up luxuries and superfluities to save for the fund; workmen in the factories and porters in the warehouses set aside a portion of their slender daily wages, and little boys and girls appropriate their pocket money for the redemption of their country. Within a few days after the plan was laid before the French in New York, the contributions amounted to more than five thousand dollars, and arrangements are made for a weekly contribution to increase the sum. In France the amounts given in some of the cities by women and children and by people in humble circumstances are astonishing. Indeed the whole movement is marked by a fine enthusiasm which by itself proves how mistaken those are who consider the French people hopelessly deteriorated and effete. It is a great sum to be raised, but the Scotch saying, "many mickles make a muckle," is probably destined to be illustrated in a very striking way by the results of this patriotic movement.

ASSASSINATION IN INDIA.

Late reports mention intense excitement as prevailing in India in consequence of the assassination of the Governor General. In view of the political and social importance of the murdered man, such a statement may seem to some almost meaningless unless the word excitement be understood in the sense of alarm. And doubtless many both in India and elsewhere do interpret the incident as a sign of peril to the British Indian empire, or as a forerunner of a renewal of the struggle for its possession. Foregoing events have tended to increase the significance of the occurrence, especially in the minds of those who have no very distinct notions of Indian geography, or of the constituent elements of the population of the country, of their relations to one another, and of the agencies by which the English maintain their power. People hastily call to mind the late mutiny of the Goorkha regiments in the Indian army, and the hardly suppressed revolt of the Looshai tribes, and readily connect the recent crime of a Mussulman fanatic with the same spirit of disaffection. A famous Anglo-Indian official, once asked by a native prince which of all Indian fruits was most agreeable to his palate, repeated a word which denoted a rather mean sort of plum, but also meant internal discord. The Rajah, though shocked at the Englishman's taste, greatly admired his wisdom. It is morally impossible for the Hindoos ever to combine for a common object, and it is only from the Mohammedans that the English have anything to fear. But of a population of one hundred and eighty millions, only about thirty millions are followers of the Prophet. There can be no doubt that they have always regarded Christian rule with dislike. In the Koran and in all traditional ordinances for the regulation of life and practice it is assumed that Mussulmans live under a Mussulman government. It is therefore easy to find religious arguments in favor of rebellion against a Christian government, and for more than fifty years Mohammedans of the Wahabee sect have been preaching and intriguing to arouse the faithful in India to throw off the English yoke. However, the mass of Mussulmans, like the mass of Christians, are quite contented to live below the spiritual privileges promised and the sanctity enjoined by their religion, and desire nothing more than to possess the good things of this life, with such measure of activity in the concerns of the life to come as may enable them to die in reasonable peace. Hence for the most part the Wahabee agitators have seemed to labor almost in vain, the difficulty of their mission being much increased by the manifest indifference with which the English in India looked upon all religions, and by the liberality with which they tolerated Mohammedan usages. In the Punjab, fiercely persecuted by the Sikhs from the beginning of the Sikh ascendancy, the Mohammedans found themselves suddenly placed on an equality with their persecutors as soon as the English annexed the country. This liberality, however, never disarmed or cooled the Wahabee fanatics, who have never ceased to toil assiduously in the cause of a *jehad*, or holy war against the British, and from their headquarters at Sitana, near the upper Indus, they have kept the Hill Tribes in a state of chronic hostility to English rule. In the great mutiny of 1857 they were also busy, but how much they had to do in causing it has never been told, or ascertained. Since the suppression of the great mutiny they are known to be more active than ever before, while certain changes in British policy suggested by that event are said to have rendered common Mussulmans more accessible to their appeals. Just as before the rebellion, English officials used to act as trustees of the funds provided for the maintenance of idolatrous worship in the Hindoo temples, the English Government also appointed *cazees* for the interpretation and administration of certain Mohammedan laws for the professors of that faith. By the abolition of these customs both Hindoos and Mussulmans were displeased, but while the former have found ample compensation in their enlarged participations in the government of the country, the latter are offended both by the refusal to appoint *cazees*, and by the fact that they, true believers, worshippers of one God, are governed not only by Christian infidels, but by Hindoo idolators. Not that Mohammedans are excluded from a share in the Government, but the Hindoos are so much more numerous and so much more disposed to qualify themselves for the English service that the admission of natives to a share in the administration of the country has quite thrown the people of the prophet into the back ground. But the change which has alienated them, has conciliated the Hindoos, and in spite of many grounds of disaffection the English are probably more firmly established in India than ever before. While the Sikhs of the Punjab remain contented and loyal, British rule in India is in no serious peril from Mohammedan intrigues or attempts. The policy of assassinations, however, become a fashion or a habit, and directed against people situated as the English are in India, may well be regarded with extreme anxiety. Living as foreigners live there, it would seem in the power of a few hundred, or even a few dozen fanatics, such as are found there in thousands, either to make life a burden to the English residents or to change their whole style of intercourse with the natives.

The singular propensity of persons of a missionary turn of mind to seek foreign rather than home fields for the exercise of their gifts and activities, was curiously illustrated in New York the other day, at a public meeting called to consider the important question "What could be done to lessen the swelling volume of crime." Hon. M. C. Kerr, a Democrat member of Congress from Indiana, was one of the principal orators of the occasion. Mr. Kerr's district includes Clarke county, notorious for its lawlessness, and the scene of certain late murderous outrages whose recital shocked the entire country. An Indiana paper sometime ago declared the whole State had been covered with a mantle of disgrace by the crimes of Mr. Kerr's constituents, and it is said that the county judge of Clarke county, in a recent charge to the grand jury, stated that sixteen men had been hung by mobs in Kerr's district within six years; more than had been judicially executed throughout the entire State during that time. In view of these facts it will occur to most people that Mr. Kerr would do well to devote some slight attention to "the volume" of crime at his own doors. There seem, indeed, to be several volumes of it. But perhaps he proposes to run for Congress again, and fears to reduce his majority.

A movement is going on inside the Methodist Church to abolish or reform the itineracy. At a recent meeting of Methodist preachers in New York, a modification of the rule was called for so as to make it competent for bishops to continue pastors in their charges longer than three years, in cases where there may seem to be sufficient reason for so doing, on the ground that the short terms discouraged clergymen from undertaking important pastoral duties; because they knew that they would not be permitted to follow them up and witness their consummation.

Henry Ward Beecher is reported to have lately said in a sermon that it was as much the business of every man to vote as to say his prayers, feeling sure that "this beloved country is worth all the time, all the effort we can give it." In this the eloquent preacher is doubtless right, but if the voting classes of the country were limited to its praying classes, it is probable the falling off in the exercise of the elective franchise would astonish not a few of the church goers themselves.

Governor Seward, in conversation with a friend a few days since, said he felt no concern or apprehension about the present commotion in England growing out of the present phase of the Alabama claims. He had no doubt about England's being willing and anxious to settle our bill peaceably, on our terms, at no distant day. She cannot, as he believes, afford to do otherwise, and is sensible enough to realize that her interest lies that way.

When the present administration came into power, a $100 United States bond was worth $82 82 in gold; it is now worth $101 in gold. This advance has added to the value of the bonds, largely held by those who loaned their money to their country in the darkest days of the war, $338,017,411. Is "passivism" likely to do anything better than this?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Some months ago a citizen of New Jersey, while searching for minerals in the mountains of Warren county, stumbled into a woodchuck hole and fell to the ground. He found around the mouth of the hole what, upon investigation, proved to be mica. He bought the property. The deposit of mica is found in one solid mass, fourteen feet wide, in continuous layers like roof slating, and is dug out in large square blocks, which may be split up into innumerable pieces. The only other mica mine known to exist in the United States is in North Carolina.

Here is a new method of engraving on glass. A photograph is first taken on the glass, using a film of gelatine and bichromate of potash; after washing off the portions of the film unacted on by the light, the plate is subjected to a sand blast, by which the unprotected portions are cut away, leaving every line of the engraving reproduced with perfect accuracy.

A New England engineer lately dreamed that one of the forward trucks of his engine was cracked. When he awoke he had a premonition lest his dream might prove true, and thought he would go down to see that everything was right. On examining the engine at the engine house, he found the truck precisely in the same condition as he had seen it in his dream, and another engine had to be substituted in its stead.

A Philadelphia hatter, lately established in Madras, has written home for a large consignment of stove-pipe hats for the use of the idols of the natives.

The Iowa Legislature has unanimously passed a bill for the encouragement of the planting of shade and fruit trees, and amending the old law on the subject, by making provision for a proportionate rebate of tax for every half or quarter mile so planted.

A very novel business has sprung up at Fremont, Ohio, this winter—that of quarrying sand from the river bed. When the river froze up the water was low, and the intense cold has frozen it to the bottom, and for several inches the sand is as hard as sand-stone. All that persons who intend to build have to do is to engage teams and hands and help themselves. It is said to have been a saving of many hundreds, even thousands, of dollars to those who intend to build next spring and summer.

It is said that the Italian government has proposed to the other governments of Europe an international law for the protection of birds. In no country are the people so destructive of birds as the Italians, who hunt, kill and eat even nightingales, and now folks begin to think that it is time this thing should stop. For this purpose it is proposed to adopt as a basis of an international law the Austrian, which very properly sends to jail boys who rob birds' nests either of eggs or young birds.

Will they never learn wisdom? Another general strike is said to be contemplated by the various New York Workingmen's Unions. A circular is about to be issued calling on the various trade societies of that State to enforce the eight hours' law. For this purpose it is recommended that the first of April next will be the best time to put the plan in practice. Trade organizations are invited to send delegates to determine which society shall strike first.

PERSONAL.

A Cape of Good Hope paper of the 19th of January professes to have received authentic intelligence of Dr. Livingstone, through Dr. Kirk, of Johanna, under date of November 3d of last year; who was reported to have received letters from Livingstone, then at Ujiji, and in good health. The paper believes in the truthfulness of the report.

The report that Duke Alexis has married Mademoiselle Jonkofsky, the maid of honor to whom he is said to have long been attached, is credited, and creates considerable confusion in official circles at St. Petersburg.

Julian Hawthorne, son of the New England thought-wizard, is said to be at work on his first novel. Its scene is laid among the Berkshire hills. This young writer has already made himself a reputation by his short tales, some of which are a good deal in his father's vein.

Mierovitch is the most recent tenor discovered. He was a Russian street mendicant when Pauline Lucca picked him up a few months ago.

Wachtel will remain in America until January 1, 1873. It was the contract when he left the royal opera troupe in Berlin that he should be back in time to dedicate the new grand opera house in that city on the 30th ult.; but such had been his remarkable triumph in America that permission was given him to continue his stay here for eleven months longer.

It is said that the proceeds of the recent sales of Louis Napoleon's property are finding their way all through France. One rumor is that the ex-Empress's jewels have been converted into 350,000 Chassepots taken by the Prussians, and that these arms have been conveyed to the Communists.

The Emperor of Russia is reported to be very much chagrined by the conduct of his son, the Czarewitch, who takes every opportunity to express his dislike of Germans, and has repeatedly behaved in the most offensive manner towards Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and even towards higher representatives of the German nation.

The English Premier, Gladstone, who fills so large a space in the American mind at present, is sixty-three years of age. More than thirty years ago, when he was quite a young man, Macaulay said of him, that "whatever he sees is refracted and distorted by a false medium of passions and prejudices." The power of this "false medium of passions and prejudices" to "refract" and "distort" matters coming within its range was remarkably exhibited in Gladstone's comments upon the "Alabama claims." What but intense passions and inveterate prejudices could have induced him to characterize them as preposterous and absurd? His old Oxford, aristocratic, High Church proclivities and education cropped out unmistakably in the wholesale condemnation of the "case" presented by the American Government.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm preached in the Congregational Church, Columbus, Ohio, Sunday evening last, on "Women in the Church." She had a large audience, and her discourse is said to have been heartily appreciated.

Col. Forney dined with the President at the White House on Sunday evening.

It is pretty generally known that the ex-Empress of France, particularly toward the close of the Empire, was in close sympathy with the ultramontanists at Rome; but that she was in any degree responsible for the Franco-Prussian war has not ordinarily been supposed. Yet if the statements recently made by a Berlin correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* be correct, her agency in that affair was by no means slight. One of the members of the late Ecumenical Council has recorded (so the correspondent avers), that the Empress and her clerical advisers, who represented the party which was then dominant at the Vatican, hoped to promote by a war the policy inaugurated by the Council and the Papal syllabus which preceded it. In the prosecution of this policy the Empress, he states, was in constant communication with Rome, through the medium of her Court Confessor; and that, particularly after the departure of the Emperor to the front, the Empress, (who then assumed the supreme power as regent), exhibited the utmost eagerness in urging on the war. The participation of other court confessors in the ultramontane programme was also reckoned upon, and it is said that if the victories of Wissembourg, Woerth and Spicheren had not so rapidly succeeded each other, the calculations made at the Vatican and Tuileries for bringing about a coalition of the Catholic Powers against Germany would perhaps not have proved fallacious.

Here is a matter which possesses considerable practical interest for everybody. At a recent meeting of a scientific society in New York, a member produced a pamphlet with a green cover, containing, as he showed, arsenic enough to kill several persons. Two hundred thousand copies of the pamphlet had, he said, been circulated. Another member exhibited another work with a similar covering, and showed that this green paper was largely used by publishers. The fact was also referred to that the color was found in window curtains, boxes, paper for walls, and in many articles of wearing apparel. While, as if to add proof on proof of the deadly character of all green pigments, even as we write our eye has fallen upon the report of a case in which a citizen of Iowa has suffered throughout the winter from the effects of poison absorbed in his system last Fall through a pair of heavy bots lined with green. His entire body has been swollen and covered with small eruptions—the result of verdigris in the boot lining. Let it be remembered that arsenic is the basis of all green pigments, and let them be carefully avoided accordingly.

Not the least interesting of the many odd things which are likely to be unearthed by the recent movement for the payment of the French spoliation claims is the extraordinary demand of the New Haven Insurance Company. This corporation, of which, in all probability, few, if any, of our readers have ever heard, and with which not many of our insurance men are acquainted, was organized when the business of insurance was in its infancy in Connecticut, and, indeed, all over the country. It continued in active operation for for a few years only when the outbreak of the the French war, with the great loss thereby entailed upon the commercial marine of the country, compelled it to suspend business altogether. Since that time a few of the stockholders, with commendable perspicacity, have continued to hold annual meetings and elect officers for the sole purpose of keeping the company alive in the hope that at some time or other something might be realized on these claims.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The President's Opportunity.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

The opponents of the administration have determined to test to the utmost the stuff of which it is made. Up to this time Republican opponents have taken the lead in exposing its weak places, and in provoking suspicions where no just causes for suspicion exist. Those who believe in its integrity, and have confidence in the devotion of its members to the highest welfare of the country, have no reason to complain of this. They have, on the contrary, every reason to be proud that in all cases where charges have been preferred or investigations have been sought, the Executive Department of the Administration has either anticipated them or has co-operated with committees of Congress to make such investigations prompt, impartial and complete. Though most unjustly attacked by their enemies and sadly embarrassed by their friends, the President and the members of his Cabinet, while making no display of their methods of administering their varied and great trusts, and never vindicating themselves before the public, except as they are vindicated by their character and lives, have welcomed and aided, where they have not anticipated, every practicable effort to unmask dishonesty and drive it from the public service. And we do no more than justice to the motives, while we do not agree with the policy, of those members of Congress who have deprecated indiscriminate and sweeping investigations upon vague charges, in saying that they have done so in order to stop the spread of false notions of public corruption, and not from any purpose or desire on their part to hide the truth.

And there is no more striking evidence of the strength of the public confidence in the administration than the fact that the powerful opposition it has encountered and still encounters, at Washington and in some of the leading cities, has done so little in the country at large toward undermining it. We make no account of the Democratic opposition. That is inevitable, and whether it makes its appearance openly and boldly, or in the disguise of a passive policy, its purpose is the same, and is equally to be resisted. Nor do we make much account of that floating and nebulous opposition which, though nominally Republican, is constitutionally critical, and looks upon fault-finding as an evidence and manifestation of friendship. But we have especially in mind the steady, powerful, and, in some respects adroit opposition, coming from sources entitled to a high degree of respect, which under ordinary circumstances would be accepted as representing the public sentiment in no small measure, and would attract and fix surrounding opinions as to a magnet. The New York *Tribune*, for example, at the East, and the Chicago *Tribune* at the West, Mr. Sumner and Carl Schurz in the United States Senate, the so-called reform organizations in Ohio and Missouri, types of widely different opinions, but agreeing in their avowed and active opposition, are the representatives of this phase of political activity. Of course, they protest to seek only a different leadership for the Republican party, with the hope of introducing more elevated sentiments and a purer tone into the administration of the government. But the effect of their qualified opposition is to discredit the entire *morale* of the public service, and to unjustly degrade the government in the eyes of the world.

Yet for obvious reasons they have not materially affected the general belief in the wisdom with which the administration has dealt with all great questions, and in the integrity of purpose and good judgment with which it has in the main discharged the miserable and thankless office of dispensing public patronage. Leaders of new movements and agitators for new parties have sometimes encouraged themselves with reflection that the defeat of a strong candidate, like the President, may be compassed by a small defection if it is well distributed,—as Van Buren was laid on the shelf in 1840, through the defection of a handful of conservative democrats, who dissented from his financial measures; as Clay was defeated in 1844 by the defection of anti-slavery whigs in New York and Pennsylvania; as Cass was defeated by the barnburners' revolt in 1848; and as the seeds of dissolution were sown in the whig party during the same stormy campaign. But they forget the bolters and new party men abandoned their party organizations for the sake of defeating them, and adopted the means which they thought would be most effectual to that end. It is not so now. There is not in the lists of the so-called "reform" Republicans a statesman, or a politician known to fame who would allow the impression to go abroad that he desired the defeat of the Republican party at the next election under any conceivable circumstance, or was indifferent to the issues of a struggle which might lead to that result. Mr. Sumner is certainly not of that number. Mr. Greeley and Mr. Trumbull are not. They have not been familiar with political history for a generation, and in the midst of affairs the greater part of that time, to abandon the field now to those who stand, as they have always done, in the path of every great and heroic measure which they deem vital to the happiness and welfare of the nation.

While we believe that in the present temper of the country the President's renomination and re-election are inevitable, and that opposition within the Republican ranks will be disarmed at no distant day through regard for the national interests which transcend all personal preferences, it is in the President's power to hasten the disarming by recognizing and removing the one cause for criticism which the late investigations have revealed. Men who have abused his confidence and compromised the honor of his administration are still flaunting his commission in the face of the communities they have outraged. Let him withdraw his protection from them, and strike home.

The Columbus *Statesman* prints a letter from Washington, written by a leading Ohio Democrat, who undertakes to say what the Cincinnati May Convention will do, as follows: "Amnesty, subordination of the military to the civil authority, the preservation of local self-government, a tariff for revenue only, civil service reform, and a burial of *dead issues*, will be the watch-words under which all will be invited to rally who love country more than party. Provision will be made to call a convention after Grant's nomination on the 5th of June next of all of those indorsing the national reform movement, at which candidates for President and Vice President will be nominated, with a view to uniting all the elements of the opposition so as to secure the triumph of the policy of reform at the coming Presidential election. Judge Davis, of Illinois, for President, with Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice President, and Groesbeck, of Ohio, for President, with Adams, of Massachusetts, or Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President, are most prominently named."

Mr. Sumner's Source of Information About the Sale of Ordnance.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

It is believed that Mr. Sumner's chief source of information, beyond public rumor and a general knowledge of the facts, which many persons have had, was a French gentleman, the Marquis de Chambrun, who has resided in this country for some years, and is now connected with the French Legation at Washington. He has long been a friend of Mr. Sumner's, and has also been intimate at the State Department; indeed, he is said to be the translator of the American "case" into French—a work which was very well done. Mr. Fish and his friends now complain that Chambrun, (who represents the French government in the matter, and is desirous of finding out who has got the millions of money which Gambetta's agents overpaid,) has carried his bundle of evidence to Mr. Sumner instead of leaving them at the State Department. But it will probably appear, as Mr. Sumner intimates, that Chambrun appealed in vain to Mr. Fish for attention to the matter, and finally desired Mr. Sumner to bring it before the Senate.

From recently published figures it appears that Portugal has not for thirty years had a budget which did not exhibit a deficit. It is stated, indeed, that for ten years past Portugal has, on an average, been exceeding her income by $3,500,000 a year. The public debt, which was $100,000,000 in 1854, had increased to $235,000,000 in 1867; and, in the teeth of this, trade was terribly decreased in several branches. The commerce of Portugal is almost exclusively with Great Britain. Its staple is wine. This has, for some years past, shown a decided decline. In 1865 the value of wine exported to England was £1,145,134; in 1869 it had fallen by steady annual diminution to £881,656.

We have now an official statement that the land grants made by Congress to States, for internal improvements, amount, during twenty years, to 69,500,000 acres, beginning with 2,500,000 to Illinois in 1852, for its Central Railroad. Kansas and Minnesota have each received over 9,000,000 acres, Iowa 6,000,000, Wisconsin and Louisiana over 5,000,000 each. These are the largest grants to States. The several Pacific Railroads have received 148,000,000 acres. Is it not almost time to stop giving away these immense areas of the people's land for purposes as speculative as useful? The policy certainly is questionable, and certainly productive of a great deal of corruption. The secret history of these land grants would be both interesting and humiliating.

The vital statistics of New York city show its death rate to be greater than that of any other city in the country, except New Orleans. During the year 1870 there died in New York the great number of 27,175 persons—equal to the total population of many a city which holds itself in high esteem. This gave New York a death rate per thousand of 28.8. Philadelphia, whose death the same year footed up 15,317, showed a death rate of only 22.73; Boston was 24.33; Chicago 24.5; New Orleans, leading the list, was 36.25; London was 24.; Liverpool, 31.1; Dublin, 24.; Edinburgh, 26.3. These statistics are interesting.

The production of pig iron in the United States for the year 1871, is estimated at 1,850,000 tons—anthracite pig iron, 863,000 tons; raw coal and coke pig iron, 600,000 tons; charcoal pig iron, 387,000 tons. The number of operators employed in producing iron is about 140,000, and the number engaged in manufacturing articles of iron, 800,000. The value of the product is placed thus: product of pig iron, $75,000,000; product of rolling mills and forges, $138,000,000; value of articles manufactured of iron, $687,000,000; total value of iron for the year, $900,000,000.

The Illinois Legislature is proceeding with its good work of politico-social reform, having supplemented its stringent liquor law with a statue against gambling, making it a crime punishable with a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for the first offense, five hundred and imprisonment for six months] for the second, and for the third a fine of five hundred and imprisonment for not less than two years. The law applies to keepers and frequenters of gambling houses alike.

Successful Trial of a Road Steamer.

[From the Philadelphia North American, February 16.]

A trial was made at the Navy Yard Wednesday afternoon of the first road steamer ever invented and manufactured in this country. It hauled a large gun a considerable distance, and in a little while hoisted aboard the Powhatan a number of heavy guns.

The steamer is called the America, and closely resembles the hind portion of the fire steam engines now in use in this city. It has two driving wheels and a small guiding wheel in front, which is attached to a brake. The diameter of the driving-wheel is about sixty-six inches; the diameter of the guide-wheel thirty-one inches. The boiler is thirty-eight inches in diameter by six feet three inches in length. The total length of the machine is about ten feet. The extreme width of the track is seventy-six inches. The breadth of the faces of the driving-wheels is ten inches, and that of the guide-wheel six inches. The capacity of the water tank is 250 gallons. The fuel-bunkers carry hard coal for ten hours' labor. The cylinders are seven by twelve inches. The total weight is from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds.

Four Millions of Invalids.

At the lowest computation there are never less than four millions of invalids in the United States. Of this number probably more than three-fifths have neglected the ordinary precautions necessary for the preservation of health, and are suffering the punishment due to their carelessness. If the multitudes who are now afflicted with billiousness, indigestion, rheumatism, intermittent fever, irregularities of the bowels, general debility, nervous disorders, &c., had, at the very first symptoms of indisposition, invigorated, regulated and purified their systems with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, two-thirds of them would at this moment be performing the active duties of life, unannoyed by any ailment of the body or the mind.

This assertion is made advisedly. It is founded on experience, and is borne out by the testimony of a countless host of witnesses, whose attestations cover almost every variety of disease, and extend over a period of about twenty years. Of every thousand persons who take the Bitters, as a preventive of the complaints above enumerated, seven-eighths escape them entirely; and of every thousand who are actually attacked, and use the great Vegetable Tonic as a remedy, three-fourths are radically cured. These are not hap-hazard assertions, but statistical facts. They are based upon the results of inquiries made by more than fifty thousand persons, in various parts of the country, and upon the letters of prominent citizens of every State, it might almost be said, of every county in the Union.

PURE WHITE LEAD,

Pure White Lead. Flaxseed Oil. Flaxseed Oil.
Turpentine, Turpentine
Varnishes, Varnishes,
Paints of all kinds, Paints of all kinds,
Sperm and Whale Oils. Sperm and Whale Oils,
And at the Lowest Prices, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Where also may be obtained the Purest Drugs and Medicines, selected particularly, for family use; also, Pure Wines and Brandies, guaranteed genuine, of my own importation. JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

PURE POTASH.

Pure Potash, Pure Potash
Pure Potash, Pure Potash
Pure Potash, guaranteed strictly No. 1, always on hand at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

DRY GOODS.

Always Complete.
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell's.

Pequot and Utica Sheetings 5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Wide.
All the Standard Brands of Shirting Muslins.
Lonsdale Cambric White Goods and Hamburg Embroideries.
Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings.
Barnsley's Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
Honey Comb and Marseilles Quilts.
New Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Mourning Dress Goods.
A large stock of BLACK SILKS from $1 00 to $5 00 per yard.
FANCY SILKS for Evening Dresses.
A choice lot of STRIPE DRESS SILKS at $1 00 per yard, just opened.
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

EDUCATIONAL.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
Entrance Examinations, June 3d and October 3d. For New Catalogue and recent entrance examination papers, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Massachusetts. ws

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of ELISHA W. COOK, Esq, late of McClure Township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said deceased will please make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present the same, duly authenticated, at the office of the subscriber, No. 118 Diamond street, opposite the Court House. GEO. R. RIDDLE,
Executor of E. W. Cook, deceased.
Pittsburgh, January 17 1872 w

IMPORTANT TO COAL MEN.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.,
Pittsburgh, February 15, 1872.

To Coal Companies and Firms desiring to ascertain the value of their Coal for Gas purposes, by the new process as now being introduced in this city under patents owned by the
"Smoke Consuming Heat and Gaslight Company of the United States,"
The opportunity is now presented to have the test made FREE OF CHARGE, after delivery of coal.
A report of tests will be furnished, accompanied with a certificate of
R. H. SMITH, Official Gas Inspector of Allegheny County.
Companies who have already had tests made by the old process are SPECIALLY INVITED to try the new. Shipments of not less than one car load of Coal, Lump, Nut or Slack, to be consigned to
Charles H. Armstrong's Coke Yard,
On Pennsylvania Railroad, near Outer Depot.
Parties making shipments will please properly card and consign cars as above, and promptly advise by mail or otherwise, JOHN C. BARR, Secretary Consolidated Gas Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., giving address of Company making shipment, date of same, car number, &c.
P. W. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.
We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our
Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda
Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it
Nearly Tasteless,
And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.
We beg that the NATRONA BI-CARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI-CARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.
Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce
For sale in kegs containg 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.
THE PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

50 Cents on the Dollar.
Gold & gold plated Goods
Jewelry & Fancy Goods
In great Variety
Selling at Half Price
At D. H. Evans's
Department Store.
No 59. 5th Avenue.
New Goods rec'd
Daily.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.
JAMES OLD.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins,
Tickings and Bed Checks,
Table Linens and Towelings,
Butchers' Linen, Irish Linen.

SHIRT FRONTS,
Plain and Plaid Jaconets.
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks,
Striped and Figured P. K.'s.
A large stock of White Aprons, fancy trimmed, new styles.
Lace and Embroidered Collars.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.

HAIR PLAITS,
Chignons and Curls,
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

PACIFIC PERCALES,
ENGLISH PRINTS,
CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS,
NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

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CARPETS.
51
FIFTH AVENUE.

SEASONABLE.
SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF
MATS,
JUST OPENED THIS WEEK.
Nothing repays its cost sooner in service and protection than a good
DOOR MAT,
Especially in Winter and early Spring. All imaginable styles in the greatest profusion, and at Lowest Prices.
OUR STOCK OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
As heretofore, the Largest in the city.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

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IN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTINGS, &C.
In taking Stock we have found many Patterns that we don't expect to buy for the Spring Trade, and will therefore close them out at a Reduced Price to make room for New Goods.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

JEWELRY.

BAILEY & Co
Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,
Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer
Fine Watches,
At very moderate prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.
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FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES
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SILVERWARE.
VERY LOW PRICES.
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114 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

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M. Whitmore, Thos. H. Lane, Chas. T. Neale,
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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Printing Presswork Establishment.
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No. 5 UNION STREET, Pittsburgh,
Between the foot of Fifth avenue and the Diamond.
Newspaper Publishers and others wanting the best of Presswork done, are solicited to give us their patronage.
Our Presses are all new, and the largest in the city. We have also a Cutting Machine and a Newspaper Folding Machine. Wholesale Grocers wanting COFFEE LABELS PRINTED can be promptly supplied.
We have Composing Rooms to let to parties who wish to set their type in the same building with us.
GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
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The Best in the World!
Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Manufacturers. Recommended as having proved so by the Purchasers.
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SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.
Also, STORE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS, PATENT MONEY DRAWERS AND GROCERS' FIXTURES.
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GENERAL AGENTS, 63 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES
FOR
Monday Morning, 19th Feb'y.
There will be on the Counters on Monday Morning and during the week, the following
Good Bargains.
At 6¼c, fast colored Light and Dark Prints, in short lengths, slightly imperfect.
At 8 1-3c, fast colored Purple Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.
At 8 1-3c, Light and Dark Prints, fast colors, best cloths, slightly imperfect.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Shirting Muslins.
At 14c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, free from dressing.
At 12½c, fast colored Heavy Ginghams.
At 25c, fine French Chintzes, rich style stripes.

AT $1 12½ AND $1 25,
White Bed Quilts,
EXTRA LARGE SIZES.
At 37½c, fine black Alpaca Lustres, } extra good value.
At 44c, Pure Mohair black Lustres,
At 50c, Pure Mohair black Lustres,
At 50c, fine black Alpaca Lustres,
At 62½c, fine Black Alpaca Lustres,
At 60c, Japanese Silks, an extra bargain.
At 50c, Brown Velveteen Cords, for Boy's Suits,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

The People's Store
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
Winter Goods.
Before getting in our Spring Stock we will close out Odd Lots of Goods, in every department, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
Secure Your Muslins Now!
We are still selling Muslins and all Domestic Goods at old prices, though the present market value is still advancing.
Gloves, Hosiery and Small Wares,
Of Every Kind, at Very Lowest Prices.
SPLENDID VALUE
AND VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Black and Colored Silks.
ALSO OF
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
Suitable for the Present Season.
SAMPLES SENT ON REQUEST.
ONE PRICE.
NOTE THE ADDRESS,
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BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of ELLIOTT & BARR, Mould Makers and Machinists, doing business on corner of Neville and Fifteenth streets, Birmingham, was dissolved by mutual consent on 17th inst. The business will be settled by O. O. ELLIOTT, who is authorized to collect and pay the debts of the firm.
O. O. ELLIOTT,
CHAS BARR.

THE MOULD MAKING AND MACHINERY BUSINESS will be carried on at the old stand by
O. O. ELLIOTT.

Dissolution of Copartnership
The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of D. F. AGNEW & CO., was by mutual consent dissolved January 15, 1872. All debts due to or by the firm will be settled by D. F. AGNEW.
JNO. D. McCORD,
JAS. S. McCORD,
D. F. AGNEW.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be continued in all its branches, at the old place, by
D. F. AGNEW,
PENN BOILER WORKS,
tf Corner Railroad and Twentieth sts., Pittsburgh.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN PHILLIPS, BRO. & CO. was dissolved January 20, 1872, by mutual consent, THOMAS L. PHILLIPS retiring. The business will be carried on by
PHILLIPS, BIGGERSTAFF & CO.,
Who will settle all the business of the late firm.
THOMAS L. PHILLIPS,
DAVID PHILLIPS,
JNO. BIGGERSTAFF,
JAMES DIGBY.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of FAHNESTOCK & BIRNEY was dissolved by limitation on the 1st day of January, 1872. The business of the late firm will be settled by its successors, FAHNESTOCK & MURRAY.
J. M. FAHNESTOCK,
THOMAS BIRNEY.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE Firm I cordially recommend the new firm to the friends and customers of the late firm of FAHNESTOCK & BIRNEY.
THOMAS BIRNEY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the firm of
FAHNESTOCK & MURRAY,
AND WILL CONTINUE THE
Wholesale and Retail Hardware Business,
At the old stand, 56 WOOD STREET, and would solicit the patronage of the friends and customers of the old firm.
J. M. FAHNESTOCK,
A. S. MURRAY.
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1872.

THE FIRM OF
J. J. GILLESPIE & CO.
Was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1872, by the withdrawal of LOUIS ENGLERT. A. C. McCALLAM, Jr., was admitted a Partner, to date from January 1st, 1872. The name of the firm will remain as heretofore, will continue the PLATE, LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE BUSINESS, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so freely bestowed.
J. J. GILLESPIE,
A. S. WALL,
A. S. GILLESPIE,
tf A. C. McCALLAM, Jr.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The Copartnership heretofore existing between JNO. D. McCORD, JAS. S. McCORD and D. F. AGNEW, under the firm name of D. F. AGNEW & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, January 15, 1872. All debts due by or to the late firm will be settled by the undersigned.
D. F. AGNEW.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be continued in all its branches, at the old place, by
D. F. AGNEW,
PENN BOILER WORKS,
tf Corner Railroad and Twentieth sts., Pittsburgh.

Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. B. HAINES, F. G. SHEIBLER, } General Partners.
DAVID McCANDLESS, Special.

UPHOLSTERS.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
WHOLESALE ANF RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
MATTRESSES, COMFORTS,
BLANKETS,
And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings.
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
AND
Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.
55 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
New Dress Goods.
BLACK ALPACAS,
COLORED ALPACAS.
Black and Colored Dress Silks
CASSIMERES,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
NEW PRINTS,
Percales and Chintzes.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
MOURNING GOODS.
Black French Merinos,
Black Gros De 'Londres,
Black Poplins,
Black Crape Cloths.
A LARGE STOCK OF LONG AND SQUARE
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BARGAINS
IN
HOSIERY!
100 DOZEN
Full regular made Cotton Hose, for Ladies, at 25c per pair.
FULL AND COMPLETE LINES OF
Cotton Hosiery,
In Every Grade, AT LOWEST PRICES. Now is the time to make your purchases for Spring and Summer Wear.
500 PIECES
New Hamburg Flouncings,
EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
150 DOZEN
Ladies' Silk Neck Scarfs,
At 50 cents Each, a Rare Bargain.
Also, all the Newest Styles of NECK DRESSING RIBBONS, &c., just received and for sale at
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Wylie Avenue Savings Bank,
NO. 153 WYLIE AVENUE,
(CORNER ELM STREET.)
CAPITAL STOCK.....$200,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Six per cent. paid on time deposits.
Collections made on all accessable points.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.
WM. B. HAYS, President,
E. P. JONES, Vice President,
W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,
No. 423 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Capital, - $100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE
DEPOSITS IN SUMS OF $1 00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
Deposits received and 5 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days, TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
DIRECTORS:
ROBERT DICKSON, JACOB AHL,
JAMES M. TAYLOR, WM. CRAWFORD, Jr.,
WM. B. BRICKELL, CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
WM. SMITH, WM. J. FRIDAY,
JAMES TAYLOR, M. GRAVER,
P. KANE, C. VAN BUREN,
H. GERWIG.
ROBERT DICKSON, President.
JAS. M. TAYLOR, Vice President.
ROBERT J. GREER, Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED
ON
UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

J. B. HOLLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POTATOES, FRUITS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY,
No. 13 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Consignments respectfully solicited.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Ira B. McVay & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh;
McCullough & Smith, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Johnston & Colvin, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Marshall, Kennedy & Co., City Flour Mills, Pittsburgh;
W. S. Meek, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
D. S. Knox, Cas. Mo'ng. Nat. Bank, Brownsville, Pa.;
B. F. Flenniken, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Waynesburg.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Coffee, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Bailing, Roofing, Rag and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third avenue.

MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded same as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROLLS
BAGALEY YOUNG & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN & BAGALEY)
Patent Semi-Steel
AND
Cast Iron Chill Rolls,
Sand Rolls and Pinions,
Cast and Finished to Order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.
PHŒNIX ROLL WORKS,
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.

ROOFS
WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
ERECTS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES
Iron Roof Frames,
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON
Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.
MANUFACTURES
Corrugated Iron
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant Iron,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws, Harrow Teeth, Plow Handle Extension Rods, &c.
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
For BRIDGES, DAMS, PIERS, BREAKWATER and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit b machinery.
HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.
Originators and Patentees of their new line of
WAGON HARDWARE,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other Labor Saving odd shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
91 and 92 Water Street and 114 and 116 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,
Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts.,
Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS
AND
WINDOW HEADS.
CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Sts., Pittsburgh;
No. 426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
No. 94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

NOVELTY WORKS.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works
FOUNDED A. D., 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES,
Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.,
Corner of First Avenue and Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co.
THE UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Post Iron, Splice Bars, Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office, 19 Broad street, New York.
Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

NATIONAL
Locomotive and Machine Works.
Smith, Dawson & Baily,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOCOMOTIVES,
Machinists, Boiler Makers and Founders
OFFICE:
No. 5 Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Works at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa.

PORTER, BELL & CO.,
BUILDERS OF
Light Locomotives
FOR
Narrow Gauge Railroads,
Contractors' use, Furnaces, Mines and other special service.
Office 98 Water street.
Works corner Fiftieth street and A. V. R. R.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R.,

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, February 20, 1872.

—The market for the day has been quiet, with no pressing demand for money on the part of borrowers. As Tuesday is the "off" day of the week, when the volume of business is generally light, occasion is taken to put everything to rights inside the bank counters, and to clear up the odds and ends which will accumulate on the cashier's desk.

—In general trade circles price lists are being completed and the spring campaign, on the part of wholesale dealers, will soon open. The "commercial missionaries" are taking wing for the west, with intent to convert unbelievers to their views. The indications are that we will have an active demand for Pittsburgh specialties, Merchant iron having been advanced throughout the entire list of sizes. Large orders are reported from the West and South, sufficient to keep the mills fully occupied during the season.

Our large dry goods houses report an advance in all foreign goods over prices of a year ago. This seems to arise from the fact that at the time of the war between France and Germany foreign houses were determined to clear out their stock at any rate, hence large quantities of goods found their way here and greatly depressed the market. Many of the best productions of both countries were sold at less than the cost of production, mills were stopped and the operators called into the military service.

The war is over, but the disorganization in the large producing countries still continues. Manufactories then adapted to military purposes have to be remodelled, and the working hands reorganized; in the meantime the stock has run down or been exhausted, so that the demand now runs prices to a higher figure than before the war.

The advance in Pennsylvania Central is attributed to a rumored scrip dividend of twenty per cent.

—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

City Bank	$53 50
Allegheny Gas Co	35 25
Allegheny Gas Co	35 00
Ewalt Street Bridge	35 00
Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co	106 75

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅝	115¾	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110⅞	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112	112	112
10-40s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
New 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
Gold	110⅞	110¾	110⅞
Currency 6s	114⅝	114	114⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth Avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅞
United States 6s of 1881	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1864	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅛
United States 10-40s	110⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	114⅝

We repeat our notice that all commercial paper maturing on the 22d must be paid on the 21st.

The postal telegraph bill now before Congress is of interest to holders of Pacific & Atlantic stock. If that bill should become law, and the government buy all existing lines, there is certainly a handsome turn in Pacific & Atlantic stock. We understand some strong parties are quietly picking up whatever stock is floating around, at a nominal figure. The influence of this Congressional movement has put Western Union from 40 some months ago to 70 in anticipation of the government purchasing. The "point" is given that it will yet go to par.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 20, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110½	110⅞	110⅞
Canton	....	81	....	81	....	....
West'n Union Tel	69	68⅞	....	69¼	69⅜	....
Quicksilver	....	34⅜	....	33⅜	....	....
Pacific Mail	57¾	57½	57½	57½	57⅞	57⅞
Adams Express	....	93½	....	93½	....	....
Wells-Fargo Ex	....	67	....	67½	....	....
American Express	....	69⅜	....	69	....	....
United States Ex	....	64⅛	....	66¾	....	....
New York Central	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97¼	97½	97¾
N. Y. Central scrip	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	93	93
Erie	31⅛	31½	31½	31	31¼	31½
Reading	113¾	114⅛	114	114	114⅛	114⅛
Michigan Central	....	117¾	....	117¾	....	....
Michigan Southern	91	91	91	91⅜	91½	91¾
Illinois Central	....	134¾	134	134	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90⅞	90⅞
Chicago & North'n	73⅞	74	74	74¼	74½	74½
do. preferred	91	91⅛	90⅞	91	91½	91¼
Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111¾	111¾
St. Paul	55⅝	56	56	55¾	56	56
do. preferred	75¾	76¼	76½	76⅜	76⅝	76⅝
Wabash	....	75¾	....	75⅞	....	....
do. preferred	....	86	....	85½	....	....
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	98	98	98
Ohio and Miss'pi	44⅛	41¼	44⅛	44⅜	44⅝	44¾
Chicago and Alton	....	122	....	122⅜	....	....
do. preferred	....	125	....	125	....	....
Boston, H'ford & E	....	3⅝	....	3¾	....	....
Harlem	....	112	....	111¾	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	110¼	....	110½	....	....
Union Pacific	37½	37½	37¾	37¾	37¾	38

	11:30 A.M.		1:30 P.M.		
Tennessee State bonds	66½	....	66⅞	....	....
do. new	67	....	67	....	....
South Carolina, July	32⅝	....	32¾	....	....
South Carolina, April	31	....	30½	....	....
Missouri sixes	94⅜	....	94⅛	....	....

—The gold deposits at the United States Mint for the month of January were to the amount of $118,[illegible] 28, and the silver deposits and purchases in the same time $156,086 95—total of coin deposits, $274,[illegible] 23. The gold coinage for the month was $651,[illegible]; gold bars, $5,211 14; silver coinage, $285,657 42, and nickel coinage, three and five-cent pieces, $14,[illegible]. The total number of pieces coined was 1,147,[illegible], of the value of $958,636 46.

—The Philadelphia *Times* gives the following points of commercial law:

It is not legally necessary to say on a note "for value received."

A note on Sunday is void.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

If a note be lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it.

An indorser of a note is exempt from liabilities if not served with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

A note by a minor is void.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

An agreement without consideration is void.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money paid is not legally conclusive.

The acts of one partner bind all the others.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A contract made with a minor is void.

A contract with a lunatic is void.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	63⅛	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62⅛
Phila. and Erie	26¾	North Penn'a R. R.	58
Lehigh Navigation	50⅞	Camden and Amboy	126
Catawissa	46¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16
Creek & Alley R.	41⅞	Reading	57⅛

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—Cotton active; sales 8,500 bales, the largest day this season; good ordinary 21¼c; low middlings 22½c; middlings 22¾c; receipts 10,509 bales; exports—Havre 1,843 bales; [illegible] 1,348 bales; stock 226,720 bales.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 20, 1872.

REMARKS—We see no necessity for extended remarks on the state of the markets. In groceries, bacon, lard oil, mince meat, cheese and fruits there have been some slight changes, which will be found noted under the proper headings. The prices of all other leading articles remain unchanged. The market cannot be reported an active one, though a fair amount of business is being transacted for the season. The rivers are still closed with ice, which seems to depress the markets. The weather, however, is warm and pleasant, and hopes are again revived for an early resumption of navigation.

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Demand fair; good winter $4 50a5 00 per bbl; fair $4; common $3; fancy $5a5 50. Receipts 650 bbls.

ASHES—A light stock is reported, and we quote as follows: Common soda ask 4½c; refined 5c; nitrate soda 5¾c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

APPLE BUTTER—We are reported a good demand, with sales prime at 60c70c per gallon; common to fair 50a55c.

BEANS—There is a steady demand for prime Navy at $2 25a2 50 ₩ bush. The supply is reported light and the market firm.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We are reported a brisk demand at $8 00a8 50 ₩ barrel for a prime article; $3 75a4 00 ₩ cwt.

BROOM CORN—The demand is light with some sales at prices within the range of 7a8a9c ₩ lb.

BROOMS—We have no change to note in prices. The market is reported quiet at $4 50 for fancy; No 1. $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50 ₩ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Receipts 105 packages. Prices are again stronger and extra choice roll sold up to 28c, though the ruling quotations were 23a25c; medium to good 15a18c; common 10a12c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts green meats 3,600 pieces, bacon tierces 74. The following is a carefully corrected price list: Sugar-cured hams 12½c; sugar-cured shoulders 8¾c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 9c; rib b. bacon 11c; clear do 11½c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 10½c; lard in tierces 9½c, steamed 9½c, kettle 10c; lard in kegs and buckets 10½a11c; pigs' feet per keg $2 00.

CIDER is in good request, with sales of XXX at $13 00 per bbl; large barrels $11 00a12 00; extra cured $9 00a10 00.

CHEESE—Receipts 602 boxes. Owing to the light stock on hand holders are firm and the late advance in prices fully maintained. We quote New York Goshen at 18c; Ohio do 17c; Ohio Factory 16c; Dairy 14c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 15c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21½a22c. Demand active.

CRANBERRIES—There is a fair demand with sales Sackett's Bell Berries $17 00a18 00 ₩ bbl; Jersey, cultivated, $12 00a13 00.

CEMENT—No change in prices, with a moderate demand reported. We quote Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₩ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—We note some changes in raisins and quote as follows: Dried apples 7a8½c; peaches, brightnew halves, 9½a10½; old 8a9c; mixed 7½a8½c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is still inadequate to meet the demand, and are held at 28a30c ₩ dozen; salted 19a20c.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours 1,225 bbls. Prices are very firm at quotations. We have no change to note in prices, and continue to quote as follows: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $8 90; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $790; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 80. The usual reduction in sacks. Store: amber $8 25 ₩ bbl; Snow Flake $8 00; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lilly $7 50; Crosett's $7 35; Island $7 75. Country brands are held firmly at $6 60a7 00.

FEATHERS—A fair trade is reported, with sales of No 1 live geese at 67a70c to the trade; store 83a85c; mixed, as to quality, 40a60c ₩ lb.

GROCERIES—Trade in this line has been quite active with our large wholesale dealers. The leading staples were firm and unchanged, excepting Louisiana molasses; the crop being much shorter than expected has caused quite an advance, say 18a20c ₩ gallon from the lowest point in Dec. Stocks of New Orleans sugars and molasses are quite low here and very little coming. Since writing the foregoing we have been advised of a sharp advance in syrups which is no doubt caused by the high figures ruling in molasses. Following is a carefully corrected price list:

Coffee—Fancy 26c; prime 25c; good 23½c; fair 23½a24c; Java 28a30c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 28c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¼c; A coffee 12½c; B 12¾c; Ex C 12¼c; C 12c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11½c. P R sugars, choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 10a11c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 50c; Red Head 40c; Lavender 45c; common 35a40c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 68c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

FISH—We note an active trade in fish of all kinds. The Lenten season is now here, which lasts for five to six weeks, and helps the sale of Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, &c., &c. The catch for Mackerel is much less than last year, and this holds good as to Lake Herring and White Fish. Following the ruling prices: Lake herring at $3 25 ₩ half bbl. White fish scarce and firm at $6 50 ₩ half bbl. Mackerel—No. 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 75a5 00, and $8 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for medium, and 7c for large. New Labrador, split, $8 50; do round, $7 50.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley for the past forty-eight hours:

Wheat, sacks	2,081	Corn, sacks	1,454
Oats, sacks	2,794	Rye, sacks	370
Barley, sacks	503		

As will be seen the receipts are on the increase, though not in sufficient volume to cause any change in prices, which continue to rule firm at previous quotations. Wheat—We continue to quote red winter at $1 55a1 60, and white at $1 60a1 63 car load lots. Oats—Prices are unchanged, with sales of car lots at 50a51c, and in small lots at 52a55c. Corn—Shelled: sales on track 57a58c; ear 60a62c. Rye—All offerings are taken readily at 94a95c. Barley—No change in prices and little doing; prices nominally as follows: fall 85a90c; spring 75a80c ₩ bush.

HAY—The arrivals have increased and prices are weak and a shade lower. We quote car load lots baled at $23a25 per ton as to quality.

HOPS—We are reported a steady demand at the following figures: '71s at 60a70c ₩ lb; old '70s 40a44c ₩ lb.

HUSKS—In good demand at 2½a2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25a30c ₩ lb. Demand limited.

HEMP—Dealers report a fair demand, with sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₩ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

HOMINY—$5 00 ₩ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—The market is firm with sales of No 1 extra at 85a88c; No 2, 62a64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85a88c.

LIME—Ferrysburgh white $2 25 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 ₩ cwt; seconds $1 45a1 75; shorts $1; rye shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50 ₩ cwt.

MINCE MEAT—All good brands are held at 12a13c per lb.

POULTRY—Demand light with sales at the following figures: Dressed turkeys 15a16c; ducks 15a16c; geese 10a11c; chickens 14a15c. Few live turkeys in market, and may be quoted at $1 00a1 75.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows sell readily at 75a80c ₩ bush.

RAGS—Sales at 4a4½c ₩ lb. Demand active.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $6 ₩ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 75a4 00.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We are reported a fair demand with sales at 8a8¼c per lb.

WILLOWS—The market is quiet and steady, with sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95ca$1 00; proof rectified $1 05a1 10; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00a8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1872.

REMARKS—The market since our last was decidedly a dull one. Prices have further declined, having reached the lowest point we have noticed for a long time, the decline since our last being ¼c per gallon in most deliveries. One thing is very certain, oil at 9¾c per gallon is not a very extravagant figure.

CRUDE.

The raw material was offered at the following: Spot 9¾c; February 9¾c; S O till July 1st 9¾c; B O till July 11c; B O all year 11½a12c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one and prices weak. The asking rates were: February 21½c; March 22½c; April 23c; call lots all the year 24c and $1 00 per bbl.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 20.—The *Herald* says: The market on upper creek is at a stand still, with no business this evening, as the question before the Board monopolized the thoughts of all. We quote the following

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper creek, spot	3 57½
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	3 60
1,500 bbls upper creek, spot	3 57½
2,000 bbls upper creek, 1st 3 months	3 65
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O., 1st 3 months	3 65
3,000 bbls lower creek, spot	3 65
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	3 62½
2,000 bbls lower creek, 1 3 months	3 75
2,000 bbls lower creek, 1st 3 months	4 25
500 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity, spot	4 30

NEW YORK, February 20, Closing of 19th.—Crude in bulk firm at 13½c; refined steady, with small shipping demand; sales 1,400 bbls for prompt delivery at 22c; cases quiet at 28½a29c; Philadelphia delivery unsettled and prices lower; sales 3,000 bbls at 21¾c; 800 high test at 22½c.

TITUSVILLE, February 20.—Market dull and nothing doing; $3 50 bid, $3 60 asked for spot.

ROUSEVILLE, February 20.—Market quiet and dull at $3 85a3 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 20.—Market quiet and nothing doing at $3 70.

OIL CITY, February 20.—Ordinary on lower creek held at $3 60a3 65; 47 gravity at Oil City held $3 85a3 90.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Market weak; spot 21¾a21¾c; March 22½c; April, 22⅞c; May, 23¾a24c; cases 27c; crude 11¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—February 21¾a21¾c; March 22½a22¾c; April 22¾a23c; crude 11¾c.

OIL CITY, February 20.—Market quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 20.—Market quiet and dull; spot held at $3 75a3 80.

ROUSEVILLE, February 20.—Market dull and quiet at $3 60a3 65.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	530
J Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	160
J Bushnell	Fairview Oil Works	462
Fisher Bros	Fairview Oil Works	314
J K Barbour	Sterling Oil Works	160
Thomas Hackett	Woodville Oil Works	456
J C Miller	Alladdin Oil Works	80
B S Duncan	Eagle Oil Works	474
B S Duncan	Liberty Oil Works	148
Wm Stewart	Standard Oil Works	160

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Crystal Oil Works	530	Keystone Oil Works	160
Fairview Oil Works	776	Sterling Oil Works	160
Woodville Oil Works	456	Aladdin Oil Works	80
Eagle Oil Works	474	Liberty Oil Works	148
Standard Oil Works	160		
Total			2,944

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 19, 1872.

P Weisenberger, 204 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 417 bbls to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 129 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & Co, 300 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
J H McKee & Son, 130 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Wm McKelvy & Co, 408 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
D Bly & Co, 210 bbls to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 83½ barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
John Spear & Co, 481 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Leo Openheim, 60 bbls to Miles H Parson, New York.
Total ... 2,347½

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—Tobacco active; sales 207 hhds; common to good lugs $6 00a7 50; low to fair leaf $7 75a12 50. Bagging very firm and quiet; heavy hemp and flax 14a16c. Cotton quiet; middlings 22½c. Flour active and firm for all grades; demand in excess of the supply; extra family $6 75. Wheat steady; red and white $1 60a1 75. Corn—Demand good; choice shelled 60c. Oats firm at 50c. Rye firm at 90c. Provisions active and prices well maintained; mess pork held at $13 50 in round lots; bacon active; shoulders 6½c; sides, clear rib, 7½c; clear 8c, packed; bulk meats active; shoulders 5½c; sides, clear rib, 6⅝c; clear 7c, packed; hams from sugar cured 12½c; plain 11½c, packed. Lard in good demand. Whisky dull at 86c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 20, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle this week so far have been rather light and in quality fair. The number of buyers here yet are few, and scarcely any cattle are selling, the market hardly opened. So far as we could learn only two loads of cattle changed hands. One load very fine Indiana steers, averaging 1,425 lbs, brought $7 ₩ hundred lbs, and another load lacking but a few lbs of 1,400, sold for $6 50. The former figures cannot be taken as a criterion, as there may not another load bring the same prices during the week. Sellers are holding cattle at about last week's prices, with a dull feeling ruling. Following are the prices holders are asking for the different grades of stock: Extra 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 75; prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $5 50 to $6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $4 75 to $5 25; bulls, $2 75 to $3 50; cows, heifers and stags, $3 50 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week to the time of writing are fair, and in quality are better than those of last week. The market yesterday was active—a good many changing hands. Today the feeling is not so good, and we think about $5 90 the top of the market. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia, $5 75 to $5 90; prime Philadelphia, $5 35 to $5 50; prime Yorkers, $4 75 to $5 00; common to rough, $4 65.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep are fair, and in quality are an average with those of other weeks. The market on good sheep is about the same as last week, while on common and medium the feeling is not so good. To-day a bunch of extra sheep (fine wool) averaging 95 lbs sold for about $8 00 ₩ 100 lbs. The following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold here: Extra 100 to 110 lbs, $8 00; prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 75 to $7 50; medium, 80 to 85 lbs $5 75a6 25; common, $5 00a5 25; scalawags, $2 50a3 00 ₩ head.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

February 19.—Dealers have advanced on bar iron 20c per hundred, but all other articles remain unchanged, with a very fair demand.

Pig Iron—The market is very firm with small receipts:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$45 00a46 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	44 00a45 00
Hanging Rock, mill	40 00a41 00
Western stone coal, No 1	44 00a45 00
Western stone coal, No 2	42 00a43 00
Western stone coal, mill	39 00a40 00
St. Louis stone coal, No 1	44 00a45 00
St. Louis stone coal, No 2	42 00a43 00
St. Louis stone coal, mill	39 00a40 00
Tennessee No 1 foundry	42 00a44 00
Tennessee No 2 foundry	42 00a43 00
Tennessee mill	40 00a41 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla and Red river	58 00a60 00
Cold-blast Tennessee	48 00a50 00

Horse and Mule Shoes—Dealers quote horse shoes at $5 75a6 25 and mule shoes at $6 75a7 25 per keg.

Iron, Wrought—Bar, lb, S C 4 4-10c; C C 5 4-10c; nail rod 8a8½c.

Nails—Prices are firm; 10d nails, fence and brads, at $4 75a5 00 rates; all other sizes in proportion.

Plow Wings and Slabs—Steel plow slabs, 9c; iron plow slabs 5 6-10c; steel plow wings 9½c; iron plow wings 6 1-10c.

Steel—Cast per lb, English 20a22c; American, 15a18c; American blister 10c; German 14a15c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110⅞.

NEW YORK, February 20—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6 to 7 per cent.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 110¾a110⅞. Loans were from 1 to 4 per cent. Clearings $30,000,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109⅜.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and steady.

Coupons 1881	115⅝	5-20s, 1867	111⅛
5-20s, 1862	110⅞	Coupons 1868	112
5-20s, 1864	110⅞	10-40s	110⅜
5-20s, 1865	111⅛	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	110⅞		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds firm.

Missouri sixes	94	Virginias, old	52½
Tennessees, old	66¾	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	67	North Carolinas, new	17½
Virginias, new	54		

STOCKS.

In the stock market Union Pacific has been the feature. The transactions were enormous and dealings attended with much excitement during the morning. The balance of the speculative list was generally neglected and the fluctuations unimportant. In Union Pacific there was a wide difference between the regular stock and sellers options and quotations, seller ten were 1⅛ to 1¾ per cent. below the price in regular seller thirty 2 per cent, and seller 60 2⅛ per cent. The greatest difference between cash and regular stock in the sales on stock exchange was ⅜ of 1 per cent., while the highest rate paid for borrowing stock was ⅜ of 1 per cent. Later in the afternoon the excitement in Union Pacific subsided, and the balance of the market became firm. Prices advanced ⅛a1 per cent. in miscellaneous shares. United States and American Express were weak.

Western Union	70	New Jersey Central	110⅛
Quicksilver	33⅞	St. Paul	55⅞
Adams Express	93	do pref'd	77⅛
Wells, Fargo & Co	67⅜	Wabash	75⅜
American Express	67⅝	do pref'd	86
U. S. Express	66	Fort Wayne	97⅝
Pacific Mail	58	Terre Haute	21
New York Central	97⅝	do pref	56
N. Y. Central Scrip	92⅞	Chicago & Alton	122⅝
Erie	31⅞	do pref	125
do pref'd	61	Ohio & Mississippi	45
Harlem	111⅜	C C & C	88⅛
do pref'd	125	*Burlington & Quincy	137
Reading	114⅛	Lake Shore	91⅞
Mich Central	113	Panama	21½
Cleveland & Pitts	90⅞	Illinois Central	134
Northwestern	75⅛	Union Pacific	38
do prf'd	91	C P Bonds	102⅛
Rock Island	111⅜	Union	91⅞

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 20, 1872.

FLOUR—Moderately active and a shade higher; the stocks are light; sales at $6 12½ to $6 75.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No 2 spring $1 26; No 3 $1 15a1 15½; rejected $1 06a1 08; seller March $1 26½; No 1 spring $1 27a1 29. Corn firm at 40½c; ear 40c; seller March 40¾c. Oats quiet but steady; No 2 32½a32¾c; seller March 32¾c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 2, in car lots, 73¾a74c; white, 74c was bid for a round lot of regular; seller March 75c. Barley active and advanced; No 2 fall strictly fresh 61c; regular 59½c; seller March 61c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork; demand fair and market firm: seller March $12 57½a12 60. Lard steady and higher at 8.87½a8.90c; seller March 8.95c. Groceries and bulk meats steady but unchanged in prices.

HOGS—Active and advanced; extreme range $4 25a5 00, with the bulk of the sales $4 40a4 65; dressed slightly advanced, $5 10a5 10 being the outside figures ruling at the close.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Cotton more active and prices lower; middling uplands at 23½c. Flour unchanged; superfine western and State $6 10a6 50; common to good extra $6 75a7 00; good to choice $7 05a7 60; white wheat western extra $7 05a7 85. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer at 92a92½c. Wheat more active; No 2 spring, Chicago, $1 53a1 55½; No 2 Milwaukee spring $1 60a1 61; No 1 spring, afloat, $1 64; winter red western $1 68. Rye dull; western 93a95c. Barley dull; western 90c. Malt quiet. Corn active and lower; new western mixed afloat 71½a72c. Oats lower; western 51½a54c; western and Ohio, 55a56c. Eggs in good demand at 32a35c. Hops unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9a9¼c; Cuba 9a9¾c. Molasses easier; New Orleans 50a62c. Crude petroleum 13¾c; refined 22c. Turpentine firm at 87a88c. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $14 00a14 12½; old $13 37; prime $12 00; new prime mess $14 00. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs heavy at $5 87. Lard more active; No 1 to prime steam 9¾a9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter quiet at 11a22c. Cheese quiet and steady.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, February 20.—Cattle—Receipts 344, making the supply since last Friday 2,436, or 146 cars, against 165 cars last week. The market, though firm, was very quiet, buyers and sellers being wide apart; few sales of common lots were made. The transactions were as follows: 71 Ohio, steers of 1,020 to 1,341 lbs at $4 80a6 25; 40 State bulls of 1,125 lbs at $5; 18 Michigan steers of 1,174 lbs at $7 75. Sheep—receipts 2,946, making a total since Friday of 6,368. The supply for the opening of the market is thus far light. Sales of 185 Michigan of 88 lbs at $7 40. Hogs—receipts since Friday 13,572; market quiet; sales 311 at $4 55a4 87½, the latter for prime.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—Cotton drooping; middling 22½c. Flour advanced as regards family to $7 35a7 50. Wheat steady; red $1 55a1 60. Corn firm at 47c. Oats steady. Barley steady. Groceries steady. Eggs declined to 26a27c. Mess pork firm at $13 25. Lard firm at 9a9¼c. Bulk meats firm at 5a6¼a6¾c; sales 100,000 lbs shoulders at 5c, seller March. Bacon declined; offering shoulders at 6½c; sides 7¼a7¾c; sales 100 hhds sides, clear rib, at 7¼c, seller April. Hogs firm at $4 60a5; receipts 2,000 head. Whisky steady at 86c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 20.—Flour firm with an upward tendency. Wheat steady; No 1 red winter $1 65; No 2 held at $1 50. Corn quiet; spot 52c; low 55c. Oats steady at 43c; at the close offered at 42c. Refined petroleum advanced to 21a21½c in car lots; crude higher; held at $4 75a4 80.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The dry goods market is rather quiet, but prices keep advancing. Pequot A brown sheetings are up to 15½c; do B 40-inch 17c; Atlantic D, fine, 13c; do C 12½c; do A sheeting 12½c; do Augusta 7-8 do have been advanced from 11c to 12c. The wool market continues excited.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1 28; No 2 $1 26. Oats firm; No 2 32½c. Corn dull at 40½c. Rye active and advanced; No. 1 72c. Barley advanced; No. 2 fall 61c. Hogs scarce and firm at $4 20a4 40. Mess Pork firm at $12 25.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 20.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and declined 2c; amber Michigan $1 54; No 2 red $1 49½; No 3 red $1 42. Corn dull and a shade lower; low mixed 46¾a46½c. Oats quiet; No 1 42½c; Michigan 41c; rejected 37c. Cloverseed steady at $5 65. Hogs firm at $5 20.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Flour firm; superfine $5 25a5 75. Wheat steady; red $1 58a1 62; amber $1 65. Corn dull; yellow western 69a70c. Oats 52a54c. Whisky dull at 93c. Mess pork $14 50a14 62. Lard 9½a9¾c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 20.—Wheat steady; extra $1 63; amber $1 49. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Cloverseed firm at $5 60.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—Groceries unchanged. Whisky dull at 90ca$1.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—Cotton—full prices asked, but no demand; 22¾a22½c for middling upland.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 20.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 21¾c.

COREY & CO., COAL AND COKE DEALERS. Are prepared to furnish a Superior Article of PITTSBURGH COKE, Either in Cars for Western Orders or to the City Trade, Wholesale or Retail. Office—362 LIBERTY STREET. Pittsburgh.

RAILROAD IRON AT LOW PRICES, For Side Tracks, Coal Roads, &c. Also, SPLICE BARS AND SPIKES. Apply to HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 LIBERTY STREET, up stairs.

PATTERNS AND MODELS. D. C. KING & SON, No. 70 SECOND AVENUE, OVER FULTON'S BRASS FOUNDRY. Patterns for all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, made to order. Also, Models for the Patent Office, of Wood and Brass. WM

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

Russia	Feb. 21	Liverpool.
Idaho	Feb. 21	Liverpool.
W. Laurent	Feb. 24	France.
City of London	Feb. 24	Liverpool.
Queen	Feb. 24	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Feb. 28	Liverpool.
Algeria	Feb. 29	Liverpool.
Colorado	Mar. 2	Liverpool.
Baltic	Mar. 2	Liverpool.
Egypt	Mar. 2	Liverpool.
Siberia	Mar. 7	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Mar. 7	Liverpool.
Washington	Mar. 9	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Arrival of the Steamship Caspian at Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, February 19, 1872.

The Allen Line steamship Caspian, from Liverpool, arrived at the European steamship pier, Locust Point, Baltimore, this day at 8:30 A. M., with a cargo of assorted merchandise for Baltimore and the West. She brings thirty emigrants. The emigrants leave for the West by the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, February 20, 1872.

River falling slowly, with five feet eight inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 40 at 6 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 20, 1872.

River stationary, with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 40 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 20, 1872.

River seven feet three inches and falling. Passed up—Argosy this morning; Carrie Brooks, at 9 A. M. Weather very mild and thawing. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 20, 1872.

River falling; weather warm; sprinkling rain this evening; ice thawing very fast. It is expected the local packets will resume their trips to-morrow. K.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 20.—Weather cloudy and mild; light rain last evening; mercury 31 to 48. River rising slowly. Port list: Up—Idle Wild, 2 A. M.; Quickstep, 9 A. M.; Fayette, 9 A. M. Down—Concordia, 9 P. M.; Mary Ament, 4 P. M.; Grey Eagle, 5 P. M., all well loaded. Business active and freight abundant.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 20.—River rising; seven and a half feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. The Ella Hughes arrived from the upper Cumberland.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—The report on 'Change to-day that the river was open and navigation resumed was premature. There is no definite information that the gorge at Sulphur Spring has gone, but the towboat Petrel is said to have been in sight of Carondelet this morning. The gorge above the bridge pier is gradually breaking in the track of the main current, and detached pieces of ice are constantly floating through the harbor. There is a broad channel of open water from the bridge to the arsenal, and no further fear for the safety of steamboat property is entertained. The river has risen five inches since last night. There was some rain this morning; a dense fog prevails now; temperature mild.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—The river rose and then fell again to-day, indicating a movement of the ice somewhere. Wet and foggy but no rain this afternoon. The Fisher, Bogy and Creveling are still engaged ice smashing between here and Carondelet, but there are no advices at this writing that they got through, nor is there anything definite as to the Petrel. The gorge cannot last long, however, and steamers are taking freight and several are announced to leave to-morrow. If they start they will lie at the head of the gorge till it breaks up. Freights to New Orleans: Flour 85c; pork $1 35; whisky $2 25; pound freight 45c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—Warm and rainy. River rising slowly. Arrived—Kate Robinson, Evansville; Indiana, Cairo; St. Joseph, St. Louis. Departed—Great Republic, New Orleans; Kate Kinney, Louisville; Legal Tender, White river; Allen, Arkansas river.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 20.—Down—Crescent City and barges at 11 last night; Natchez, 11 P. M. Up—Utah, at 12 last night. Cool and raining. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—Arrived—John Kilgore, Memphis; Alaska, Katie P. Kountz, Cairo. Departed—Seminole, R. P. Walt, White River; Chas. Bodmann, Cincinnati. Weather warm and clear.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet six inches and falling slowly. The weather during the day was as mild as spring. The boats in port expect to leave before the close of the week.

THE towboats are still at work in the pools breaking the ice.

THE Tom Farrow's barges were caught below Cincinnati and saved.

THE steamers Belle Vernon and Nashville are being wrecked at Cincinnati.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.—The towboats Fred. Wilson, J. F. Dravo and Mary Ann.

CAPT. C. L. BRENNAN leaves for Cincinnati this morning to bring up the Juniata.

THE steamers Wild Duck and Rover are receiving for St. Louis and way points.

THE price of coal at the mouth of White river has been advanced to eighty cents per box.

THE ice from the pools commenced passing the city about 4 P. M. It was not of sufficient strength to do any damage.

THE Messenger was receiving for Nashville, and will take her departure as soon as we have more water.

THE steamer Kate Putnam, Captain Shuman, arrived yesterday. Her manifest was published some time since.

CAPTAIN T. C. SWEENEY, a very clever gentleman, is building a small cotton boat at Wheeling for the Ouachita river.

THE splendid packet Arlington, Captain D. Moore, has the most of her cargo on board and will have quick dispatch.

HAMBLETON, of Mound City, has purchased the M. E. Forsyth for $3,500. He will wreck her for her machinery, which is said to be excellent.

CINCINNATI.—The subject of putting two lights on the dam at Louisville, also at Sand Island and at other places, for the guidance of boats, will be brought before the River Improvement Convention.

DR. GRIFFITHS, of the United States Marine Hospital, Louisville, says that all persons, male or female, white or black, presenting themselves with a proper certificate and payment of the necessary fees, will be admitted to the hospital for treatment.

THE steamer Argosy arrived last night, and will resume her trips in the Wheeling trade to-day, leaving without fail at 3 P. M. Call on Charles M. Fairman, the genial and accommodating agent, and he will receive for freight and give all desired information.

LAST week engineers were making surveys for a bridge over the Ohio river at Jeffersonville, to be built by real estate owners in that city, the Galt House Company and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at a cost of $1,500,000.

IT is generally supposed that the Ohio river was never known to freeze over more than twice in one winter before. This is a mistake. Mr. John B. Casey informs us that in the winter of 1820-21 the river froze over three times—once in December, once in January, and once in March.

THE fine steamer "Granite State," Captain W. H. Kerr, takes her departure on Thursday morning at daylight. Passengers must be on board in the evening. Shippers must have their bills of lading signed this evening. The clerks are Messrs. Dorsey and Albert. Passengers will be well cared for.

MONDAY'S Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The Mollie Ebert arrived from New Orleans with a big trip. She will put 200 tons of freight on the barge Nellie Barns, to be sent through the canal. The Ebert will ascend the falls on the coming rise, and reload the freight off the Barns and proceed on her way to Pittsburgh.

THE Pink Varble has been conditionally sold to parties in Memphis for $4,000. The Evansville *Journal* says: "It is possible, however, that parties solicitous for the interests of the estate of Capt. Porter, the principal owner, may thwart this sensible method of doing business. The Pink Varble's cargo was discharged yesterday and makes a formidable display on the wharf."

THERE is a movement on foot at New Orleans by the Red river interest to carry up that stream, from the mouth, for anything or nothing, any freight brought to them from the North by the St. Louis and New Orleans steamers. Very generous apparently this, but the movement has a purpose. It is to be a campaign against the St. Louis and Red river packets.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of Monday, says: The towboat Dick Fulton, arrived from New Orleans with five empty barges in tow.

THE towboats J. H. Bigley, A. J. Baker and Samson No. 2 are due from below with empty tows.

THE coal barges lying at Pumpkin Patch have suffered no damage from the break-up of the ice.

CAPTAIN W. H. LEONARD, an old pilot formerly of Cincinnati, lately of St. Louis and New Orleans, received on the 3d inst., a paralytic stroke, from which it is thought he will not recover. He is lying at the residence of his son-in-law, F. M. Clutter, Esq., at Mt. Auburn, Pendleton county, near Foster, Kentucky.

THE Portsmouth *Times* of Saturday says: "Means, Kyle & Co. lost a barge, and W. W. Little a flat, by ice at Hanging Rock. The Viola was carried by the ice from where she sank to the foot of Jefferson street. The Fanny Dugan on her second trip out broke a camrod, and returned to this place on one wheel, where she is to remain until the ice thins out."

IN preparing for the Grand Duke the pastry cooks of the Great Republic made a very large cake, elaborately and skillfully decorated, and named it after His Imperial Highness. Upon one edge of the cake rested a mountain with a house upon its summit, and a zig-zag stairway leading thereto. In the center was a lake, in which water fowls were sporting, while around the other edge a train of cars was rushing pell-mell toward a tunnel at the mountain's base.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* of Monday says: The Pierrepont came out of the Kanawha to Maysville with six barges of cannel and Raymond City coal for Messrs. L. C. George and James Johnston. She sunk one barge of Raymond City at Knob Shoals in the Kanawha. The coal and barge can be saved. The Penn Wright and Clipper are at the mouth of the Kanawha with tows of coal for Capt. George.

THE Ben. Franklin caught on the bank below Taylorsport, when the gorge gave way yesterday. The Champion No. 8 went down last night to pull her off.

MEMPHIS.—Saturday's *Avalanche* says: The article of coal has become so scarce at this point that Brown & Jones, the dealers here, have cut down steamers to an allowance of 100 barrels per trip, and as much less as they can be induced to accept. Citizens are still supplied with enough to keep cold away. There is no immediate prospect of any to arrive, and it may be several weeks before stocks can be replenished. Other points are nearly as bad off as we are. St. Louis has run out, and the gas works there are getting all they use from Cairo by railroad. Deck hands and rousters on packets to and from this city are receiving $45 per month.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

J J Schaffer, J D Strouse, Jno Seibert, J & S Andrews, J C O'Donnell, Jas Montooth, Thos Crea, Jas O'Brien, C Sedelstriker, L J Blanchard, J A Williams, H Gerwig, Wm McIntyre, Paul & G, Wm Patterson, each lot butter, eggs, &c., &c. J Henderson, 1 car lime. McCullough S & Co, 17 sacks rags. Wm Hoffman, 20 calves. Seibert & Berg, lot hides. J K Foster, 1 bx books. Jas Caldwell, 1 case mdse. Schomaker & Co, 3 bxs cheese. Mc Nish & B, 4 pulleys. J Stuckrath, 13 hides. C M V & D R R, 126 rails r r iron. Erskine & Co, 1 car clay. D Boyle, 4 cows, 4 calves. W H Kirkpatrick, 3 sks rags. G Domberger, lot calves. Peter Lutz, 2 calves. Jno Hoffman, 10 do. Houck J & Co, lot bags. Jas Woodwell & Co, 2 bxs h ware. H W Buffum, 3 bxs bottles. Knox & Orr, 2 barrels butter. Wm Flaccus, 36 hides. J P Hanna, 1 d hog. H F Cochran, 2 calves. Shoenberger B & co, 6 cars limestone. J S Liggett & co, 88 sks wheat. J Painter & Son, 1 car brick. Hubbard, L B & co, 1 saw. Armstrong Bros & co, 2 sks corks. A Bradley & co, 1 frog. McNish & B, 1 roll leather belting. Patton & co, 1 connecting rod &c. E A Perkins, lot household goods. A G Hoover, 3 cases shoes. Miller & Hoene, 9 organs. P Nicholson, 1 bx mdse. Dilworth Bros, 71 bxs yeast. J Paul, 16 bxs cheese. J F Stewart, 1 bx shoes. Seibert & B, 1 bx shoes. C Hoover, 8 sks cattle tails. Lemcke & Bro, 3 boxes cheese.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

W H Graff & co, 3 bbls d fruit. Jas Callery & 30, 1 bdl pelts, 25 hides, 12 rolls leather. Freeman & Berger, 1 coil twine. Keil & Richam, 1 bdl bags. Wm Welsh & co, 212 sks oats. T Brady & co, 1 car hay. McHenry & Hood, 1 car hay, 27 sks barley. Woodworth & D, 1 car oats, 3 bbls d apples, 3 kegs lard, 2 cars do, 1 box tallow. A J Hagen, 1 car hay. Sigmeyer & V, 400 sacks flour. H J McCracken, Jr, 1 car hay. O A Allerton, 1 car hay. S Lindsay, Jr & co, 100 bbls flour. W B Hays & Son, 245 rib sides, 270 clear do. S B Floyd & co, 1 car oats. Scott & Gisal, 155 sks oats. Schuelbach & Hyle, 1 car ship stuff. J & W Fairley, 190 sks corn. Blacker & co, 182 bags oats. W J Meek, 1 car oats. John Barns, 2 do do. Robb & co, 1 do do. McBane & A, 1 car corn. Voigt, M & co, 8 bbls molasses. Wm Sumner, 50 s machines.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

R P Bergan, 2 cars lumber. Hill, Patterson & co, 1 do do. South Side P M co, 1 do do. Slack & Sholes, 1 do do. Thos P Henderson, 1 do lime. A K & co, 40 cases tobacco. Lubbe Bros, 32 doz pails, 15 do tubs. J A Graff, 50 bbls onions. Pollard & P, 2 bxs cases. J Horn, lot h h goods. Weiler Bros, 1 bbl whisky. S B Floyd & co, 3 bbls grease. F Patridge & co, 3 bbls oil. Pittsburgh P Mfg co, 7 cks dustings. W B McLean, 5 lounge frames, 1 bdl boards. W J Meek, 160 bgs rye. Bigham & co, 1 bdl bags. Frazier, M & co, 1 car tow. Brown & co, 1 keg lard. B L Fahnestock, 5 bbls oil. O Barnett 4 hlf do butter, 1 do d apples. T C Topper, 3 bx wood in shape. J W Gould, 1 kg cider. F Eichenlaub, 13 bbls rock. Voigt, Mahood & co, 4 kgs lard, 2 bxs peaches. Jas O'Grady, lot scrap iron. Scobia, R & Smith 7 c shelters. Z Wainwright 6 emp barrels. G Kahn, 1 bdl s pelts. Voight, M & co. 24 bbls apples, 1 bbl butter. McCollongh & S, 9 sks rags, 4 bbls tallow. H J McCracken & Bro, 15 bbls apples. S Hare & Son, 1 sack c seed. Wm Welsh & co, 76 sks oats. Lewis, Oliver & P, 11 kegs washers. J H Sheppard, 1 box butter. Watt, Lang & co, 130 hf bbls fish. S H Baird, 20 hf bbls fish. Johnston & C, 20 hf bbls fish. M W Rankin, 10 hf bbls fish. Spencer, McKay & co, lot ale barrels. L J Blanchard, 2 bbls poultry, 2 bbls d apples. M Anderson, 1 bx old clothing.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Mullins & M, 14 crates s iron. R S Lyon, 25 bbls h ware. Vangorder & S, 9 do flour. Hubbard, L, B & co, 1 saw on board. J Conner, 60 bdls h bdls. W L Jones & co, 1 bbl alcohol. J M Irwin, 2 lounges. F W C Field, 8 boxes common and 8 do fine soap. Atwell & Lee, 8 bbls flour. J W Lea, 7 dozen brooms. Scott & G, 4 cases coffins. Geo Glass, 2 bbls tallow. Houck, J & co, 1 do eggs. J S Dilworth & co, 1 chest tea. W H Howard & co, 1 bbl l oil. Young & M, 14 m machines, 2 pkgs e frames. Loh, Son & co, 19 bbls flour. Young & Murphy, 3 pumps, 3 tubes, 1 box; P Duff & Son, 400 bxs starch, 1 car feed; M McWhinney & co, 100 bdls spokes; Hare & Bro, 18 bdls shafts, 64 do spokes, 30 do hubs; Wm Miller & co, 25 bbls h wines; John McCullongh & co. 25 do do; Scott & Gisal, 2 cars corn; Jas Herdman & Son, 87 bdls fellees; Jas P Wood, 1 car staves; Jenkins & Bro, 200 bbls flour; McQuewan & D. 2 cars of lumber. Van Fossan, 10 half bbls butter, 1 tub do. House, H & co, 25 bdls paper. S M Kier & co, 3,500 f brick. J A Duff, 1 car hay. Schneilbach & H 1 do do. Citizens White Lead co, 33 sks kegs. W P Townsend & co, 13 kegs rivets, 1 bdl wire. Smith & McCullough, 53 sks rags, 2 bdls paper. B L Fahnestock & Sholes, 1 car lumber. J G Kamphans, 22 bdls tov rockets, 17 do do chairs, 1 single do rocker. W H Graff & co, 6 hf bbls butter.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

H Riddle & co, 1 cask e pots. Armstrong, Fawcett & co, 30 emp t kegs. Beymer, B & co, 10 do do, 9 sks do do. Jos Craig, 6 bbls fire clay. J A Brown, lot stoves and fixtures. J Siebert, lot h h goods. J P & R H Knox, 3 cars limestone. Ralya & R, 1 car staves. J O & E R Benedict, 1 car lumber. J B Ingram & Son, 2 cars lumber. H Cordier, 3 cars staves. Chas Albrecht, 2 do do. Jno Manz. 1 car lumber. Alex Patterson, 1 car lumber. Spear & Glen, 200 sks flour. Albion, Hartge & Wiley, 1 car brick and clay. Ralya & R, 1 car heading. Jas McClurg, 8 bbls syrup. R Knox & Son, 1 car shipstuff, 100 bbls flour. Clark, Wilson & co, 203 sks shelled corn, 1 car shipstuff. J Hipley, 1 car shelled corn in bulk.

Receipts of Bloom, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Cars.			
Nimick & Co, m	7	Reese, G & Co, m	7
J Painter & Son, m	6	Zug & Co., m	7
Chess, S & Co, m	1	Graff, B. & Co. m	3
J. Moorhead, m	1	Shoenberger B & Co, m	1
Dickson, M A Co, m	6	Lewis, O & P, m	1
Lindsay & Mc, m	1	Rodgers & B, o	1
Spang, C & Co, m	1	Graff, Bennett & Co, o	1
J Wood, Sons & Co, m	4	Graff, B & Co, m	1
Total			50

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.			
Nimick & Co., m	1	McKnight, P & Co, o	3
Coleman, R & Co, o	3	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	3
J A Caughey, o	2	Wilson, G & Co, o	1
Total			20

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cars.			
Nimick & Co., m	2	Hailman & H, m	1
J W Porter, o	1	J W Porter, m	3
Total			7

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.			
Lindsay & McC., m	1	Byers, McC & Co, o	2
Total			3

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.			
Nimick & Co, m	2	J W Porter, m	2
Dilworth, P & Co, m	5	Hailman & H, m	3
J. Reamer, m	6	J Moorhead, m	1
J A Caughey, m	5	J Wood's Sons & Co, m	1
Coleman, R. & Co., m	4		
Total			31

FINANCIAL.

THE 7-30 LOAN

THE SALES OF NORTHERN PACIFIC 7-30 GOLD BONDS,

On American account, during January, were $1,513,400, and abroad about $8,000,000, the price obtained abroad being equal to 102.

Their popularity is due to the fact that they are based upon the amplest security, being A FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE upon the Road, and in addition upon over FIFTY MILLION Acres of Land, susceptible of producing in abundance all the fruits, vegetables and cereals of the Eastern or Middle States.

The Government valuation of this Land Grant is ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or more than sufficient to pay the entire cost of the Road.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.
MASONIC DEPOSIT BANK.
N. HOLMES & SONS.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

J. K. MOORHEAD,
General Agent for Pittsburgh District.
MWF

GROCERIES, &C.

TEAS, STANDARD GROCERIES.

The Trade is cordially invited to inspect the large and carefully selected Stock of

STANDARD GOODS,

Now in Store at

Warehouse No. 112 Second Avenue.

Both City and Country Dealers are respectfully urged to send, by Mail or otherwise, for

SAMPLES OF TEAS,

Which may be carefully drawn and comparison made with those from other houses, either at home or abroad.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
Wholesale Grocer and Jobber in Teas,
No. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD AND STREET RAILS
OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.
Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies. Muck Bars, Old Rails, Scrap, Blooms. American and Scotch Pig Iron and Metals.
CHAS. W. MATTHEWS,
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WIRE ROPE.
BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes. Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c. A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
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AIKEN'S Perfect Fitting SHIRTS
Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
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ARE YOU ANNOYED? WITH *Rats, Mice, Roaches.*
If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying
Abel's Vermin Exterminator.
It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at
CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,
No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MANTELS, FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c., Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail. Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by
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J. B. HOYT & CO.'S UNEQUALED White Oak Tanned Leather Belting.
Also, Best Quality of LACE LEATHER sold by G. N. HOFFSTOT & CO.,
253 Liberty street. Sole Agents for Allegheny county.

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JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and AQUA AMMONIA.
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LEAD PIPE. SHEET LEAD,
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WOVE WIRE, SEIVES,
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OF ALL KINDS.

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Twenty-third St., near Penn Ave.
ORDERS SOLICITED FOR ALL KINDS
FLANGE AND BOWL PIPE,
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RETORTS.
We earnestly request all Gas and Water Works Superintendents to call on us.

SEMI-STEEL STEAM GENERATORS,
Have Qualities which no other Boilers can rightfully Claim.
Complete provision for Expansion and Contraction. A Thorough and Effective Circulation. Securing Safety, Economy and Durability.
2 to 1,000 Horse Power.
SECTIONAL, CIRCULATING, SELF-CLEANING, STATIONARY, PORTABLE, STEAM HEATING, ECLIPSE AND MARINE
BOILERS AND FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
BOLLMAN, KILGORE & CO.,
367 Liberty Street,
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Illustrated Circulars, References, &c., furnished on application.

M. B. COCHRAN,
143 LIBERTY STREET,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE HARE'S HOTEL,
DEALER IN
IRON AND WOOD WORKING *MACHINERY*,
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Manufacturers' Supplies
Has constantly on hand a Complete Stock of TAPS and DIES, EMERY WHEELS, ENGINE GOVERNORS, PACKING, BELTING, &c.
WOODWORTH PLANERS A SPECIALTY.
MWS

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ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.
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Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
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GLASS. GLASS.
PHOENIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Manufacturers
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER.
Offices, 18 and 20 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacture FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top Jars the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

CUNDURANG!!
THE
Wonderful Cancer Remedy.
ALSO, A CERTAIN CURE FOR
SCROFULA, ULCERS,
AND ALL
Chronic Blood Diseases.

We have succeeded in securing a small invoice of this wonderful remedy from Drs. Bliss and Keene, of Washington and New York, who are the only parties engaged in importing the bark.

This remedy, lately discovered, has created the most profound sensation in the medical world, and is at present engaging the attention of a number of the most celebrated physicians and chemists in the country. In some of the worst cases of Cancer and Scrofula, in persons well known in the country, it has performed perfect and astonishing cures.

Read the following letter from
VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

"I am glad to be able to tell you that mother is really on the high road to a perfect cure, although she has only taken quarter doses of CUNDURANGO, in consequence of its scarcity. When we left Washington in April her case was absolutely hopeless, her Cancer growing fearfully and angrily. Now the tumor is three-fourths gone, pain almost gone, and every symptom favorable. She is more like herself than she has been for years. How it cures or effects Cancer I cannot imagine. You can tell your friends, however, when they obtain it, they will notice on the fourth day an improvement, and by the ninth day they will see themselves that the Cancer is going away. I am longing for its arrival, and glad that Dr. Bliss so promptly sent his partner to the distant region for it."

AGENTS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
McClarran & McKennan,
DRUGGISTS,
No. 85 Market Street,
And Opposite the Postoffice, Pittsburgh.
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RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.
For All Points on the Monongahela River.
STEAMER GENEVA ... CAPT. M. A. COX.
STEAMER ELECTOR ... CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN ... CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT ... CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.
A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.
For all Points on the Monongahela River.
THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer
WEST VIRGINIA,
PETER DONALDSON ... Commander.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For further particulars inquire of
S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

CINCINNATI.
For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
Leaves Pittsburgh THIS DAY—6 P. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR ... Commander.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.
For Cincinnati and Louisville.
Leaves Pittsburgh THIS DAY—12 M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Packet
ARLINGTON,
D. MOORE ... Commander.
A. S. SHEPHERD ... Clerk.
Will leave as announced.
Will also [illegible] through Bill of Lading to Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans, and all points on Arkansas and Red Rivers.
For further information apply on board.
CHAS. M. FAIRMAN,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NASHVILLE.
For Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville.
LEAVES PITTSBURGH FIRST WATER.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
MESSENGER,
G. W. REED ... Master.
J. C. FISHER ... Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, and G. H. GHRIEST, Agents.

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GRAY'S IRON LINE.
For St. Louis.
LEAVES PITTSBURGH FIRST WATER.
THE STEAMER
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THOMAS GREENLEE ... Captain.
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For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, 24TH INST.
THE FINE STEAMER
KATE PUTNAM,
S. SHUMAN ... Captain.
Will leave as announced above.
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FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis.
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THE STEAMER
Wild Duck and Barges.
J. W. ANAWALT ... Commander.
[illegible] ADAMS ... Clerk.
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For Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and Intermediate Ports.
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JOHN A. WILLIAMS ... Captain.
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OF PITTSBURGH.
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Captain F. A. DORRMAN, General Agent and Surveyor.
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OF PITTSBURGH.
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Insures against loss or damage by fire.
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S. M. Kier.
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

RAILROADS:

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.
After DECEMBER 3d, 1871, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 am	Southern Ex	2:33 am
Columbus Mail	7:28 am	McDonald Ac	7:28 am
Washington Ac	9:08 am	Washington Ac	8:48 am
Pacific Express	9:43 am	Steubenville Ac	10:13 am
McDonald Ac	11:38 am	Cincinnati Exp	12:13 pm
Southern Ex	3:13 pm	McDonald Ac	4:13 pm
Steubenville Ac	3:38 pm	Columbus Mail	5:48 pm
McDonald Ac	5:58 pm	Fast Line	6:58 pm
Sunday Ch train	12:58 pm	Sunday Ch train	9:58 am

3:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.
12:13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 9:08 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:38 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 p. m.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l. Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE—On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, City Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Baltimore Ex	6:30 am	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 am
Cumberl'd Mail	6:50 am	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	7:40 am
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 am	West Newton Ac	8:50 am
Mixed Way	1:00 pm	Uniontown Ac	9:55 am
Uniontown Ac	3:10 pm	Pittsburgh Ex	11:00 am
West Newton Ac	4:40 pm	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 pm
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:25 pm	Cumberl'd Mail	6:10 pm
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 pm	Mixed Way	7:20 pm
West Newton Church Train*	12:50 pm	West Newton Church Train*	10:05 am

*Sunday only. Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrives daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.
The Baltimore and Pittsburgh Express, Mail and Uniontown Accommodation, leaving as stated, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.
Central Ticket Office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to all points east and south.
D. D. ANGELL, Master Transportation.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:40 am	8:45 pm
Night Express	8:10 pm	6:30 am
Mail	11:40 am	5:50 pm
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:55 am	8:45 am
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 pm	10:20 am
Freeport Accommodation	5:40 pm	2:00 pm
Soda Works Accommodation	6:00 pm	8:15 am
2d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 pm	8:55 am
3d Hulton Accommodation	10:50 pm	7:15 pm
Special Sunday Train to Parker	7:40 am	8:45 pm

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.
A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:40 A. M., arriving at Parker at 11:31 A. M. Returning leaves Parker at 5:00 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:45 P. M.
Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.
Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Titusville.
Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.
J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 am	Mail Train	1:05 am
Mail Train	7:35 am	Fast Line	1:35 am
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 pm	Cincinnati Ex	8:20 am
Philada. Ex	5:20 pm	Southern Ex	9:10 am
Fast Line	7:20 pm	Through Pas	1:35 pm
		Pacific Ex	2:05 pm
		Way Passenger	8:20 pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 am	Walls No. 1	6:20 am
Walls No. 2	7:55 am	Brinton Ac No. 1	7:50 am
Walls No. 3	10:20 am	Walls No. 2	8:50 am
Walls No. 4	11:51 am	Walls No. 3	10:05 am
Walls No. 5	3:20 pm	Walls No. 4	1:20 pm
Johnstown Ac	4:05 pm	Wall's No. 5	3:20 pm
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:50 pm	Wall's No. 6	5:50 pm
Brad'ks Ac No. 1	5:35 pm	Brint'n Ac No. 2	6:50 pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	6:05 pm	Brad'ks Ac No. 1	7:20 pm
Brin'n Ac. No. 2	9:20 pm	Brin'n Ac No. 3	11:10 pm
Wall's No. 7	11:05 pm		

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:40 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:05 p. m.
Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:35 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:05 a. m.; Baltimore 2:30 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.
Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:30 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:40 a. m.
Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:20 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 8:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:20 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m.
For further information apply to
W. B. STOREY, Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
From NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 am	Pacific Ex	2:23 am
Cle & Whg Mail	6:43 am	Wheeling Ex	10:43 am
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 am	Chicago Ex	12:23 pm
Chicago Mail	7:23 am	Cn&St. Louis Ex	4:58 pm
Pacific Exp	9:43 am	Cleveland Ex	4:13 pm
Clev and Whg Ex	2:23 pm	Erie and Ygn Ex	6:13 pm
Chicago Exp	2:43 pm	Chicago Mail	8:48 pm
Wellsville Ac	4:38 pm	Clevand Whg Ex	6:53 pm
Erie Express	4:48 pm	Erie Ex	11:18 pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 am	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 am
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 am	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 am
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 am	Enon Ac	8:58 am
New Castle Ac	1:33 pm	New Castle Ac	10:23 am
Enon Ac	3:58 pm	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 pm
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 pm	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 pm	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 pm
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 pm	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 pm
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 pm	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 am

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 13th, 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 am	Mail	6:50 am
Freeport No. 1	8:30 am	Freeport No. 1	9:30 am
Express	10:30 am	Claremont Ac	11:20 am
Claremont Ac	1:18 pm	Springdale No. 1	2:45 pm
Freeport No. 2	3:55 pm	Express	3:35 pm
Mail	5:40 pm	Freeport No. 2	4:40 pm
Springdale No. 2	6:20 pm	Springdale No. 2	6:25 pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P.M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.
The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.
For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.
Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

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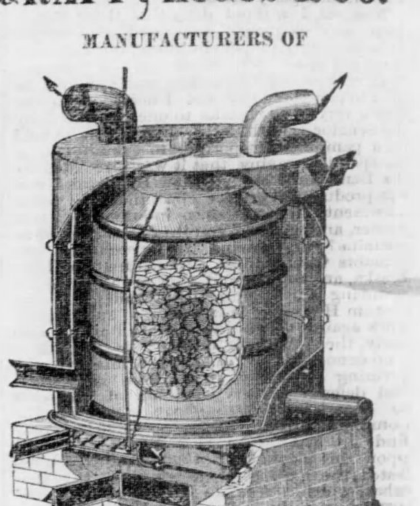

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THE VERY LATEST.

XLII. CONGRESS.

Mr. Schurz on Sales of Arms.

Mr. Morton Replies to His Speech.

Diplomatic Appropriation Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1872.

SENATE.

Consideration of the resolution for inquiry into the sales of arms to France was resumed, and Mr. SCHURZ addressed the Senate. He said the weakness of a cause is apt to disclose itself by the nature of the arguments in its support. When we hear a case argued by insinuations and inuendoes with regard to the motives of those who have taken the other side, we are very apt to suppose that there must be something wrong. Nobody who has listened to the speeches of the Senators from Indiana and New York [Morton and Conkling] would deny that the general rule applies to the present matter. The Senator from Indiana [Morton] tried to convince the Senate that there could be no suspicion connected with the sale of arms by this government to certain persons, because the very road out of the Republican party led into the Democratic [laughter], and because the platform of the Missouri liberal does not accord with his views, and must, therefore, be anti-Republican and radically wrong, and because he is in favor of the re-election of Gen. Grant, and is sure to have it. [Laughter.]

The Senator from New York [Conkling], whom I very sincerely regret not to see in his seat after his gallant exploits to-day, followed in the footsteps of the Senator from Indiana. He tried to convince us that the sales of arms must necessarily be free from blame, because there is no impression abroad that there is a military ring in this country; because there is an impression of the existence of a Senatorial cabal, bent upon destroying this Administration, and because the Democrats are circulating in New Hampshire the speeches of certain Republican Senators in order to defeat the Administration party there.

Now, sir, I will not deny that these things were very eloquently expressed, and might have been very proper elsewhere, but certainly they did not throw much light on the question now under discussion, and I should be glad to pass them over did I not desire to devote a very few remarks to one thing said by the Senator. With an air of triumph he held up a pamphlet purporting to contain one or my speeches, saying that it was circulated by the Democratic party in New Hampshire, and was producing a greater effect than any other document. I have since inquired into that matter, and what do you think that pamphlet contains? It contains the speeches of the Senators from Illinois, Massachusetts and Nebraska, and myself, and they are speeches denouncing the corruption prevailing in the Custom House in New York. If such things work against the success of the Administration party, then the fault does not lie with those who denounce corruption. It is those who, by covering up every abuse, ever so glaring, and defending every violation of law ever so scandalous, who have brought the Commonwealth to the pass where we now find it. Yes, there is a Senatorial cabal upon this floor. It is that cabal which defeated the San Domingo scheme. It is that cabal which forced an investigation of the corruption in the New York Custom House. It is that cabal which exposed those abuses and rendered necessary their reformation. And let me tell the Senate that these speeches of ours would not have produced the least effect on the Republican voters of New Hampshire, if it could have been said at the same time that those abuses which were laid open in all their deformity a whole year ago had been abolished, and if it could have been denied that Leet & Stocking were at that moment still plundering the merchants of New York.

Mr. SCHURZ then said that the subject before the Senate, stripped of all personal matters, raised three questions. The first was, what was done in accordance with the rule of contract laid down by the government for its own action—the rule that no arms should be sold to any known agent of either belligerent? The second was, what was done in accordance with the laws of the country? Third, is there in the facts as they stand before us any ground for suspicion of corrupt practices connected with the transaction? In discussing the first, he said it was absurd to assert that these sales were made under the ordinary circumstances surrounding previous sales. It was true that the Government had been selling along since the rebellion, and nobody found any fault, but when the great war between France and Germany had broken out, and the President had issued his proclamation of neutrality, would anybody say that no extraordinary precautions were then necessary in the sale of arms? Individuals might be pardoned for taking refuge behind technical ignorance of the destination of arms, but a nation could not afford to do that, because its honor and its character among nations were at stake.

Mr. SCHURZ read a letter written by the Chief of Ordnance describing, he said, the operations of the War Department in making sales of arms at that period. The letter stated that bids had been invited by sending out letters to the principal dealers in arms. It was remarkable, however, that Baker & Co., the only great arms merchants in New York, were not notified, and only learned by accident that the sales were to take place. Upon making the discovery, Baker came to Washington and notified the Prussian Minister. The Minister went to the War Department and asked that the sales should be put off for a few days, and it was done. The Senator from New York [Conkling] had said that Baker & Co. bought arms which afterwards got into the hands of Germany. That was a mistake. He [Schurz] had been in communication with that house, and had ascertained the fact, which was that they had bid upon a quantity of arms for the purpose of keeping them from the French, expecting to be recompensed by the German government, but that government declined to have anything to do with the arms, and they passed into the hands of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, and afterwards into the hands of the French. There were new calls for bids to be opened on the 20th of October. On October 21st at four P. M. sales of a large amount of arms to several firms were completed, and according to a dispatch of the French Consul those arms had already been partly paid for by the French government on the 22d of October, just one day after the sales from the department were completed. Certainly the business was done promptly [laughter], and the question was naturally suggested, whether, when Squires was discovered as the French agent, the sales were not postponed in order to give him an opportunity to make arrangements with other parties. He did not charge that this was a fact, but he would ask every fair minded man whether suspicion did not lie dreadfully near. Then came the sales to Richardson. When the War Department was not offering to large arms dealers, did it address one of its letters to Thomas Richardson, counsellor-at-law, Ilion, N. Y.? [Laughter.] The Senator from New York had laid great stress on what he assumed to be the fact that Richardson need not have appeared personally at the Department in negotiating his purchase, and that it could have been done by merely sending in his bids, accompanied by twenty per cent. of the purchase money. The record showed, however, that the business could not be done in that way, because some effort was necessary in order to satisfy the conscience of the War Department about the propriety of making cartridges, and it showed also that that effort was made, not by Richardson in person, but by another gentleman—Remington—the same gentleman who, on the 15th of the preceding month, had been discovered to be an agent of the French government.

As further evidence that there did exist just ground for suspicion, and therefore for investigation, Mr. SCHURZ read two extracts from the testimony given by Remington in France on the trial of Place. Remington, being a witness under oath, said: "I did not regard myself as obliged to make advances, and this still less, inasmuch as I had myself to pay to the government of the United States an advance of ten to twenty per cent." Again before the investigating committee of the French Assembly he said: "But the French government and I were charged to treat with the government of the United States." This last statement also showed what brought Remington back to this country in December of that year. He came to transact business connected with the purchase which was ostensibly made by Richardson, the lawyer, and it was after his return here on that errand that the interviews and negotiations described in his [Remington's] letter took place. The Senator from Indiana [Morton] had objected to his [Schurz's] statement the other day, that the Government was not only bound not to sell to men whom they knew to be agents of either belligerents, but also to satisfy themselves by all means of information in their possession, that persons applying for arms were not agents of one or the other belligerents; but he [Schurz] was willing to accept Morton's statement of the rule, which was, that if the government had reason to believe that a person buying up arms was an agent of the French government, they had no right to make the sale, and that all the government was called on to know was, that the purchaser was not an agent of one or the other of the belligerents, and he insisted that the government had failed to do its duty, judged even by that rule. The Senator from New York [Conkling] had said that Cash was purchaser. That might be well, provided this Mr. Cash was not the representative of a known agent of the French government. No matter, says the Senator from New York [Conkling], Cash is the man who buys, and we look at nothing but Cash. But, then, where is our reasonable diligence? Where is our good faith? No matter, says the Senator, this great American Republic of ours understands her good faith and interprets her neutral duties on strictly "cash principles." [Laughter.] Proudly the standard of our national morality and honor was borne aloft by the Senator from New York, with a dollar mark in cash as the coat-of-arms of this great Republic of the United States. [Laughter.]

Seriously speaking, are we sensible men? Are we honest men? Is this our rule of neutral duty? Is this rule to be observed not only by the United States, but towards the United States? Let me warn Senators to pause long before they commit themselves to any position so absurd, so mean, so utterly dishonorable. Let me tell them it is not safe for nations to play little tricky games, and endeavor to cover themselves up with little quibbling technicalities.

Mr. SCHURZ discussed this at great length, and as additional evidence that there was ground for suspicion and investigation, read a passage from the testimony given by Jules Lecesna, who was President of the Armament Committee at Tours, in France, while these sales were going on. The question was upon a certain overcharge on a lot of rifles, and this witness said there was no expense beyond the percentage allowed Remington, since we had treated directly with the government of the United States, which delivered these arms without charge on board vessels. After this and other statements he [Schurz], thought Senators should cease to talk about the want of patriotism of those who called the attention of the Senate and country to this matter. It was quite evident that foreign governments were as well informed as they were, or even better. [Laughter.] These statements, made under oath in foreign courts, left no course open for the United States except to investigate, and show the statements to be false, if they were so, or if they were true, to punish the guilty.

The second question was, were the laws of our own country violated? and he argued that it was at least a proceeding of doubtful legality to sell breach-loading rifles at all. The statute authorized the sale of old cannon, arms and other ordnance stores which were damaged or otherwise unsuitable for the United States military service or for the militia of the United States. The Chief of Ordnance had assumed the right to sell a large number of breach-loading rifles of the pattern of 1866, and that at a time when the militia throughout the country were armed with old muzzle-loaders.

Mr. MORTON said that the breech-loaders sold were of a discarded pattern, and that it was the intention of the government to arm the militia with an improved rifle. In view of this fact they were discarded. Rifles did not come within the class of ordnance stores mentioned in the statute.

Mr. SCHURZ said that the Secretary of War and Chief of Ordnance had some doubts about the propriety of their action at the time, and he had a letter from the Chief of Ordnance to General Belknap, stating that the arms so sold were fit for the United States service. He felt authorized, therefore, to charge a flagrant and manifest breach of law. He charged it on the showing of the Chief of Ordnance himself, and if there was to be any quibbling about this point, he would be glad to hear it at once. Possibly an attempt would be made to explain it way, too, but he would ask the Senate what would become of popular respect for the laws if the law-makers thus recklessly quibbled away their meaning? What would become of constitutional government in this country if the executive officers of the government were to be allowed to feel that they might disregard the plainest provisions of the law, and that, like Caesar Augustus, they could always rely upon a submissive and obedient Senate? He begged the Senate to remember that there was more at stake than cartridges or cash.

On the third point Mr. SCHURZ argued that the facts already shown were enough to justify a suspicion of corrupt transactions. The testimony of Remington and of the French officials already referred to, the anxiety of the Chief of Ordnance to aid Remington in settling his accounts in France, relating to the same transactions for which he [Remington] had been ostensibly driven out of the war department, the difference between the amounts paid by the French and those received by our Government, the jeopardizing of our national relations, the risking of our internal harmony, the flagrant and confessed violation of law by the War Department, and the mysterious disappearance of large sums of money—all these facts and circumstances go to show that there was ground for suspicion and for investigation, and Senators on the other side knew it and felt it keenly, as was shown by their attempts to divert the Senate and country from the true question by charging those who urge this resolution with acting as French agents and with want of patriotism. These charges were flimsy and absurd. It was the duty of the Government to investigate this matter, and if the wrongs charged on the Executive Department have been committed, it was the duty of the legislative department of the Government to frankly and boldly disavow them. That was the only course worthy of the American Republic, and therefore he was not afraid to discuss these matters in the Senate, and denounce the wrong in them, for he remembered that Cobden and Bright, when they warned the British Parliament of consequences of its conduct during the rebellion were far better patriots than these who derided them for it.

Mr. SCHURZ then spoke of the amendment offered by Mr. Conkling, ordering the Committee to inquire whether any Senator or American citizen had been in collusion with any foreign agent or spy, &c., and said it was a subject of rather a painful character. He regretted that the Senator introduced that amendment, for his own sake. He reminded him that spies were used only in time of war, and suggested that he should strike out that word from the amendment, as likely to be offensive to the French Government. Messrs. Morton and Conkling had offered a gross insult to the German Government by assuming that the agitation of this question might affect the decision of the German Emperor as arbitrator between the United States and Great Britain, and now the Senator from New York was going to insult the French Government also. If this amendment meant anything, it meant collusion of an improper nature and for improper purposes, and everybody knew that it was aimed at three persons—Sumner, himself [Schurz] and the Marquis De Chambrun. He [Schurz] would vote for the amendment, and he would give the Senate some evidence in advance of the investigation. The Marquis De Chambrun was no spy. He was the legal adviser of the French legation—a French gentleman of distinguished family and of high character and attainments. Further, he was not the man who had given him [Schurz] the first information on this subject. [Laughter.] But, said Mr. SCHURZ, what is the spirit of this amendment? I have said that I regretted it for the sake of the gentleman who introduced it. I do not know that I can make myself intelligible to his mind, or his moral feeling, except in one way, by supposing that I had introduced an amendment directing the Committee to inquire also whether all those who gave letters of introduction to Remington to France were guilty of corrupt practices in connection with these transactions. Does the Senator want to know why I did not do so? It was because I considered it infinitely beneath me. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. CONKLING said he had not given Remington a letter of introduction to France. He had merely addressed a note to Remington himself, the purport of which he had stated on a former occasion.

Mr. SCHURZ.—If the Senator had given Remington a note stating that he had investigated all these transactions, and that he would be very glad if the French government would settle them, and that he had a personal interest in them, even then I would not be the man to offer this amendment.

Mr. CONKLING said that Mr. Schurz had been the man to drag in the irrelevant fact that he [Conkling], had written a note to Remington containing statements which he had felt called upon to make in justice to a neighbor in the interest of fair play.

Mr. SCHURZ said that when the subject was first mentioned by him, he had repeatedly expressed the opinion that the giving of note to Remington was only an act of neighborly friendship on Conkling's part.

Mr. CONKLING disputed this also, and said that his amendment was aimed not merely at Schurz, Sumner and the Marquis De Chambrun, but at all who might come within its scope, and he meant to stand by it. He had drawn it, however, without having the statute before him, and if the Senator [Schurz] found any offensive phrase in it, he was willing to withdraw that phrase.

Mr. SCHURZ—Oh, I have no doubt the Senator is in earnest in this matter. I have never doubted that it looks just like him. The Senator has referred to the statute which he held up before us yesterday, threatening us with fine and imprisonment. Ah, sir, it is a glorious spectacle! Here stand two American Senators, not entirely unknown to the country, whose record is not entirely devoid of patriotism and service, and whose only aim is to investigate abuses and violation of laws, and have them punished. Those Senators are met here by one of the spokesmen of the Administration, flourishing a statute in his hand, threatening them with fine and imprisonment. Let it be known in every nook and corner that he who is in earnest in setting his face against those in power and who boldly seeks to detect fraud and punish violations of law is confronted by powers that be with the prospect of a dungeon. Why, sir, I did not know that the Administration was in such a desperate condition as that. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] They are developing very fast. How long will it be until you cannot even get up testimony against Leet and Stocking, the Knights of General Order, without having some statute dug up that will fine and imprison you for it. [Laughter.] But if the Senator from New York thinks that he can in this way strike fear into my soul, he will soon find that he is greatly mistaken. On the path of duty that I have walked, I have seen men far more dangerous than he is, and before a thousand of them my heart will not quail. No, sir, I will vote for his amendment—vote for it with all the scorn which it deserves. [Loud applause in the galleries.]

Mr. SCHURZ then spoke of the charge that this is a move to alienate the German vote. The Senator from Indiana [Morton] and the Senator from New York [Conkling] were very sweet on the Germans just now. [Laughter.] They had said that no man owned the Germans of America. That was a fact, and he was proud of it, for he was one of the Germans. No man, no politician, no Senator, not even the President of the United States, owned the Germans. Least of all were they owned by that class of politicians who desperately clung to the skirt of power through whatever mire it may drag them. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] The Germans had fought Tammany in New York, and they would in solid array fight every Tammany, great or small, on whatever side it might appear. An attempt had been made to suppress the investigation by cracking the party whip, but those who made that attempt grievously mistook the time and the spirit of the people. The people could be no longer deceived by the misrepresentation of the motives of those who were fighting against corruption. When motives were called in question, they knew that the motives of the men in power were at least as open to suspicion as the motives of those who were opposed to them. Let me tell those gentlemen, said he, that we knew the road to patronage just as well as others did, if we had chosen to walk in it. The crack of the party whip has lost its power in these times. Mere party cant lies stale and nauseating on the stomach of the people. If you think that the movement now spreading all over this land is a mere plot of politicians, you will soon discover your mistake. It is a reaction against easy political morals and the spirit of jobbery which has been developed in times of war and great political excitement. It is an earnest uprising for honest and pure government. You cannot repress it by party discipline, by penal statutes. It may be a mere commotion to-day; undertake to resist it and you will find it a great moral and political revolution to-morrow. Whatever others may do, he said, I have taken my lot. It is to this cause that my heart is devoted, and with this cause I will stand or fall.

Mr. MORTON said that the only new point in Mr. Schurz's speech was the passage quoted from the testimony of Lecense, and insisted that the statement of Remington and the admission of Schurz in his previous speech showed that Lecense's statements must be false. The Senator from Missouri had charged that an attempt had been made to stifle the proposed investigation by cracking the party whip; but every Senator and every person acquainted with the proceedings of the Senate knew that directly the reverse was true. No body had proposed to resist this inquiry. He had intended from the first to vote for it, and the resolution would have been passed without a word of debate had not the movers of the resolution forced debate on the Senate by insisting on the preamble. The Senator from Missouri had also asserted that the Senatorial debate had forced an investigation into the New York Custom House. That also was untrue.

Mr. MORTON said all those on his side had voted for the investigation in New York, and their only offense was that they were not willing to organize a committee, a majority of which would have been enemies of the administration, and give them power to throw mud and smut on the President and his administration from that time up to the next election. He [Morton] was independent enough to support an administration which could be assailed only on personal grounds, by falsehood, and calumny, and abuse. The honest friends of the Republican party stood up in the Senate to defend it. They were called party henchmen. He cared not for the epithets of the Senator from Missouri [Schurz.] The Senator talked about clinging to the skirts of power, but up to the time when he fell out with the administration that Senator had made quite as many recommendations and obtained as many appointments to office as he [Morton] had, and he had heard it stated that the Senator's personal difficulty with the administration had grown out of the removal of his friends from office.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would authorize the Senator [Morton] to tell everybody who told him so that he lied.

Mr. MORTON was not convinced by that statement. The object of those who had forced this debate on the Senate was to draw these crowds to the Senate chamber and to make capital against the Republican party. The whole affair was gotten up by a long previous arrangement. The charge was false from beginning to end, and the evidence brought to support it was trivial; but whether false or not, the majority were willing to have it investigated. The movers of the resolution, however, were determined to bring it before the country in advance of the investigation, because they knew that the investigation would amount to nothing. The object of the Senator from Missouri [Schurz] was to separate the Germans from the Republican party and from native citizens, in order to make them the balance of power. The Senator was attempting to revive Knownothingism in its worst form.

Mr. SCHURZ said that no man in the country had more earnestly opposed the formation of any political organization based on separate nationalities.

Mr. MORTON said he must judge the Senator by his acts. He was responsible for electing his Democratic colleague [Blair] to the Senate. Blair was Schurz's political offspring. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAIR said he had been elected to the Senate, not by his colleague, but by the people of Missouri. His colleague, however, had endeavored to give the people an opportunity to have a fair election, and of course the Senator [Morton] did not like that.

Mr. MORTON said that was the pretence, but the election of Blair was the result of the coalition of certain Republicans with the Democrats, and that coalition had not yet been disavowed.

Mr. MORTON then charged that Schurz was staying in the Republican party for the purpose of defeating it, and read an extract from a speech made by him in Chicago, in which he said that if General Grant were renominated, he [Schurz] would not support him. The Senator had a right to leave the Republican party if he pleased, but he had no right to stay in it and attempt to defeat it.

Mr. SCHURZ asked whether he meant to say that those who were not in favor of the renomination of General Grant had no business in the Republican party?

Mr. MORTON said he did not. Those who were opposed to the renomination of the President had a right to express their opposition. But if he should be renominated, and if their love for the party and its principles were stronger than their personal hatred, they would submit. A man, however, who announced in advance that if the candidate most likely to be nominated should receive the nomination, he would not support him, placed himself in a very questionable position in the party.

Mr. MORTON continued at length, and read extracts from Blair's speeches to show that Schurz was guilty of what he had charged.

The Senate, without voting, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Consideration of the bill reported by Mr. WILLIARD to regulate the employment of clerks to Committees was resumed. Mr. WOOD criticized the Civil Service Committee for not being able to report a measure of greater importance. The President had the responsibility of selecting good men for office, which he should not shirk by casting it on Congress.

Mr. KERR opposed and Mr. HOLMAN supported the measure.

While the bill was under discussion, Mr. WILLIARD, from the Select Committee on Civil Service, reported a bill providing that any member of Congress soliciting or recommending appointments, unless called on by the President or heads of departments, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined from $100 to $1,000. Considerable debate ensuing on making this the special order four weeks from Thursday, and from day to day till disposed of, Mr. Williams withdrew the bill relative to clerks of committees, and substituted this one instead, for discussion in the morning hour.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment that all applications for office be placed in the hands of claim agents and middlemen around the capital.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Mr. SWANN, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, who had charge of the bill, made an hour's speech on it, in which he touched on various subjects; the Chorpenning claim, defending the Postmaster General's course in regard to it; the Catacazy imbroglio, in which he sustained the State Department and administration; the danger of complications with England, Russia and Spain. He avowed himself ready to vote for a bill for the recognition of Cuban independence, and for exacting satisfaction from Spain for its various outrages on American citizens. He said war with Great Britain would be a mere circumstance compared with the late civil war; that a land invasion was an absurdity, and that in maritime war we should take a dozen English vessels while they could not find one of ours. He criticized the composition of the American Commission at Geneva, referring specially to Bancroft Davis as a clerk or subordinate of the State Department, instead of the Commission being composed of men of the highest ability and reputation. He understood that it was Bancroft Davis who had presented the objectionable claims which had led to the existing complications. He would support a bill for the construction of twenty iron-clads, and would introduce such a bill himself if no one else did.

At the close of the debate the bill was read by clauses for amendment. Without disposing of it the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Kansas Republican State Convention.

LAWRENCE, February 20.—The city is filled with delegates and leading Republicans of the State in attendance upon the Republican State Convention which will meet here to-morrow. Caucuses have been held indicating that the Convention will be unanimous for Grant and will adopt a platform emphatically indorsing him.

The National Labor Convention.

COLUMBUS, February 20.—The National Labor Convention meets here to-morrow. About one hundred and fifty delegates are now here, among them M. Chamberlain and Alexander Troup, of Massachusetts, and H. H. Day, of New York. Delegations are present from about fifteen States. An enthusiastic preparatory meeting was held to-night at which a number of short speeches were made. The general expression of the meeting was in favor of acting independently and not as an adjunct of any political party. In several speeches all allusion as to the defeat of Grant were cheered. The Convention will meet at ten o'clock to-morrow and will continue two days. John Lyms, of Pennsylvania, will probably be temporary Chairman.

The National Prohibition Convention meets here on Friday.

South Carolina Republican Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 20.—The Republican State Convention re-assembled to-day. The contest is between the partisans of Gov. Scott and Senator Sawyer. A resolution to allow each Congressional district delegation to select three delegates disconcerts all. Only three districts as yet have made selections. In the remaining districts Gov. Scott, ex-Judge Orr, Attorney Chamberlain, Comptroller Neagle and Congressman Elliott are among the candidates. The convention will doubtless sit all night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The State admission convention assembled at Salt Lake City, Utah, yesterday, Tom Fitch presiding and making a speech. He took ground against polygamy, said the system was damned, must be renounced before Utah would be admitted into the Union, and advised the Mormons to take the initiative and abolish the system; if persisted in the experiences of Nauvoo might be repeated. Orson Pratt also spoke, and said they did not now propose to ask Congress for rights, but demand them. Judge Snow, late Territorial Attorney, opposed any concession; polygamy was right; it was the right of the Mormon people, and if the government would not recognize such right, he would not recognize the government. The sense of the convention was against any concession in respect to polygamy. An immense Liberal mass meeting was held Monday night, and resolutions adopted to pay no more taxes until an exhibit was made of what had been done with the money obtained since the organization of the Territory.

Three Union Pacific trains passed Cheyenne from the West yesterday. The road is reported clear of snow.

The drug store of W. S. Merrill & Co., in Cincinnati, was badly damaged by fire last night. The loss will exceed $30,000.

Mr. Brewer, of New York, one of the snow blockaded passengers on the Union Pacific, died at San Francisco Monday night, from the effects of fatigue and exposure.

The quartz miners in Grass Valley, California, are violently resisting the introduction of single hand-drills and giant power.

A dispatch from Laramie, Wyoming, says the great amount of snow that has fallen now begins to melt, and on account of nearly all of the mountain side water courses for three hundred miles west being filled with an alkali soil, which gives way to the pressure of water, great damage to the Union Pacific road must ensue, as the water can escape only over the embankments and through them. In previous years, with one-fourth the fall of snow, it has caused delays and perpetual labor for days in order to keep the track in shape for trains to pass. It is believed the water will cause greater delays than the snow has.

NATURE'S HIGHWAY.

Ohio River Improvement Convention

Permanent Organization Effected.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—The Ohio River Improvement Convention met this morning at College Hall and effected a temporary organization by choosing Thos. J. Power, of Pennsylvania, temporary Chairman, and Captain J. P. Sautmeyer as Secretary. Committees on credentials and organization were appointed. Letters were received from Senator Morton, Secretary Belknap, Governor Boreman, of West Virginia; Gov. Baker, of Indiana; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and General Humphreys of the United States Engineers, expressing their regret that they could not be present at the meeting. The meeting will organize permanently at two o'clock this afternoon.

The Convention this afternoon organized permanently by the election of the following officers: President, Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Kentucky. Vice Presidents, John W. Chalfant, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. M. Camden, of West Virginia; Capt. R. H. Woolfold, of Louisville; Thos. W. Means, of Hanging Rock, Ohio; Jas. Howard, of Indiana; T. J. Shannon, of Illinois. Secretaries, Capt. S. P. Sautmeyer, of Cincinnati; Isaac Smith, of West Virginia; Col. John Todd, of Kentucky. Hon. Jesse D. Bright, upon taking the chair, made a speech in which he alluded to the proposition made twenty years ago by Commodore Ellet to dam the rivers that unite at Pittsburgh for the Ohio, so that water might be reserved to feed the river and make it navigable in the dry season. He said the proposition then regarded as absurd was now thought to be feasible.

After the address various standing committees were appointed.

Colonel William E. Morrill, Government Engineer in charge of the improvement of the Ohio, delivered an address. He said his plan for the improvment of the Ohio was about the same as that for foreign rivers. Owing to a less dense population the same perfection was not attainable in this country. The Ellet plan of damming the Allegheny and Monongahela had met with little favor from engineers who had investigated it. Mr. Roberts estimated the cost of this plan at fifty millions not including incidental damages. He said locks and dams was the only practicable plan for the upper end of the river. Chutes could be made in these dams to allow coal boats to pass. This plan would be impracticable below the falls at Louisville. Wing dams would answer there. Single chute dams could be made at $34,000 each, while dams on the upper Ohio would cost $150,000 each. He was in favor of continuing the present plan of improvement, that is, of damming one channel at islands and wing dams on bars. For lack of money he would not be able to do much on the Ohio river this year. Dredging he would resort to only on the upper part of the river; elsewhere he would leave that work to the current. He was in favor of extending the jurisdiction of the Lighthouse Board to the Western rivers.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The "Times" on Our Claims.

LONDON, February 20.—The *Times* to-day, in an article on the Alabama claims controversy, says: "Our relations with the United States are such that nothing should be done to lessen the authority of the Government." The *Times* hopes, though faintly, that the American cabinet will yield to public opinion.

Mr. Gladstone's Opinion of the American Case.

LONDON, February 20.—In the House of Commons to-night, Premier Gladstone replied to the inquiry as to the time when the American case on the Alabama claims was received. He admitted that a few copies reached England in December, but nearly all were sent to the foreign office, the diplomatic corps and the arbitrators themselves. It was only in the vicinity of the first of February that the Cabinet was supplied with the document. When he first saw the case he thought it was an able argument in regard to the Alabama claims, but he was surprised to find other important questions were introduced in it.

The House subsequently engaged in a debate on the subject of emigration, in the course of which Mr. Aytoun, member for Kirkaldy, expressed the hope that some action would be taken to divert the stream of emigration from America and Australia.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 20.—The court circular announces that the Prince of Wales intends to go to Yarmouth to recuperate. It also gives some particulars as to the order of the royal procession on the 27th inst.

The journeymen in the ship yards of Yarrow-on-the-Tyne, to the number of 3,000, have struck work.

In the division on the resolution of censure last night, 130 liberal members voted against the government.

The son of Matthew Arnold is dead.

BERLIN, February 20.—Gen. Von Moltke and Von Roon have been created life peers by Royal decree, and will take seats in the Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Further Reverses to Government Troops.

MATAMORAS, February 20.—The government troops under General Mosquira were routed in the State of Sinaloa by General Marquese with a loss of four pieces of artillery and many prisoners. Generals Guerra and Navajo with 8,000 revolutionists attacked the city of San Louis Potosi on the 16th instant, driving the government forces within their barricades and cutting off reinforcements and supplies. A conducta with a million and a half of dollars reached the frontier near Camargo yesterday, guarded by five hundred revolutionists, from Zacatecas. This is the first specie gotten out since the commencement of the revolution, four months ago.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 20, 1872.

MINOR MATTERS.

The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court indicted Charles Callender for making a false certificate as Bank Examiner of the affairs of the Ocean Bank in consideration of a bribe; James A. Polhamus and Eugene J. Jackson for aiding Paymaster Hodge in embezzlement, and John W. Norton for converting moneys of the United States to his own use.

Baron Gerolt, late German Ambassador at Washington, has been given by the Emperor a liberal pension, and a place in the Privy Council with the title of Excellency.

Samuel Sloan has been re-elected President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

The Theater Comique was put up at auction to-day, but was withdrawn, the bids reaching only $374,000.

Dr. John M. Covert, of Brooklyn, a Floridian and formerly on General Robert E. Lee's staff, died on Sunday.

THE NEW CHARTER.

There was an immense meeting of citizens at Cooper Institute to-night, in support of the new charter of the Committee of Seventy. Among those present on the platform were Henry Clews, ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Col. Stebbins, and leading members of the Committee. The speakers were Horace Greeley, ex-Governor Salomon, General Dix, James Choate and William E. Dodge. Resolutions were adopted, indorsing the new charter. The Republican Central Committee, Greeleyite, to-night indorsed the same document.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1872.

THE CABINET SESSION

To-day was attended by all the members. The session was brief. No reference was made to the pending English complication.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SYNDICATE COMPLETED.

All the American agents of the Syndicate now in Europe will leave for the United States on the 24th instant, having wound up the transactions connected with the new loan.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 20, 1872, 3:00 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	1	1	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	7	0	6
Louisville, Ky	0	4	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	0	3	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	0	2	1	0
New Orleans, La	0	1	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	0	0	0	10
*Shreveport, La	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	0	0	0	0
St. Paul	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg, Miss	0	6	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.
*No report.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—River sixteen feet and falling; ice floating. The Robert Burns left for Memphis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—River rising, with about eight feet in the canal and six feet in the chute. Weather cloudy, with slight rain this afternoon. River full of soft floating ice. Arrived—H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Emma Floyd, Memphis; Champion, Red river; the Ben Franklin came from Cincinnati, the first boat from that point since January 25th. Departed—Anna, Armadillo, Alice Dean, Abeona, Minneola, J. E. Rankin, Lawrence, Ada Hellman, Cincinnati; all went to the bank this side of Twelve Mile Island to wait for the ice to pass. They have probably gone on by this time. The following leave to-morrow: Exchange, Pittsburgh; Emma Floyd, Champion, Cincinnati; Cornelia, Tennessee river; Warner and barges, New Orleans. All packets resumed their trips to-day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 20.—No arrivals. Departed—Atlantic, St. Louis, 1 P. M. The river has risen thirteen inches; raining since 3 P. M.; wind north; thermometer, 46.

COTTON MARKETS.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 20.—Cotton dull; middlings 22¼c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 20.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 20¼c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 20.—Cotton quiet; middlings 22a22¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, February 20.—Cotton firm for good grades; others nominal; middlings 22¾a22¾c.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

An area of low barometer will probably on Wednesday morning extend eastward over the Gulf States, with southerly winds and rainy weather on the coast, and northeast winds veering to the southeast, with threatening weather in the South Atlantic States; the barometer in Canada will move down the St. Lawrence Valley, with snow and rain; easterly winds veer to the southwest with cloudy weather in the Middle States Wednesday morning, and over New England during the afternoon, possibly with light rain. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Tuesday night.

CITY MATTERS.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

The Safe in Semple's Dry Goods Store Blown Open—The Night Watchman Gagged—Between One and Two Thousand Dollars Stolen—Arrest of the Watchman.

Between eight and nine o'clock last night an extensive robbery was committed at the dry goods store of Mr. William Semple, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny. About the time mentioned, two scoundrels approached one of the doors on Federal street, when one of them rapped. This brought the night watchman to the door. The latter's story is that he asked the party on the outside, "Who is there?" In reply one of them answered, "Dave," the name of a son of Mr. Semple's. The watchman says that he then opened the door when the two men entered. One of them held a revolver at the watchman's head and threatened to fire if he uttered a word, whereupon they seized, bound and gagged him, and throwing him upon the floor covered him with cloth. The scoundrels then went to work on the safe with instruments, but failing to open it in this manner they placed a charge of powder in the key hole and soon blew the door open. About $1,500 was taken from the safe, with which the scoundrels decamped. The watchman, as soon as the men had left, made his way to the Mayor's office and gave the particulars of the robbery to Chief Clark. He in turn locked up the watchman for the night and then visited the scene of the robbery, where he found a revolver and a "jimmy" which the robbers had left behind them. The police of the two cities were at once informed of the affair, but at three o'clock this morning no arrests had been made.

Mr. Semple states that he had given the watchman particular instructions never to open any of the doors of the building at night, not even if he himself was to apply for admission. By overstepping his instructions the watchman has gotten himself into considerable trouble. The matter will be more fully investigated this morning.

An Odd Transaction.

In February, 1871, as is alleged in an information before Alderman Koenig, Conrad Eckert leased a house from Daniel Atzinger, for two years, paying him six hundred dollars in advance for the use of the property. A short time ago, of course before Eckert's time was out, Atzinger sold the house, and the new landlord has told Mr. Eckert to move. The latter now sues for the recovery of the amount he advanced. Hearing to-morrow.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON'S birthday to-morrow.

PROTHONOTARY Ross is in Harrisburg.

THE livery men are about to raise prices.

LOCAL news was extremely scarce yesterday.

THE temperance cause is to be agitated again.

MATINEE at the Varieties to-morrow afternoon.

TWENTY-ONE common cases were disposed of by Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning.

THE old hill on Diamond alley is rapidly disappearing.

SCHOOL teachers who have vacation on Washington's birthday anniversary, must lose that day's pay.

MAYOR BLACKMORE sent Alex. Forbes to the workhouse for thirty days, yesterday on a charge of vagrancy.

JOHN O'BRIEN was conducting a christening at his house last night, and after the ceremony got drunk. He was locked up for a hearing.

CAPT. JOSEPH CUPPLES is making a most efficient night guardian of the Central Station House.

A. O'HERRON called upon Alderman O'Donnell yesterday and charged John and William Donnelly with disorderly conduct. They had thrown bricks at the deponent's house. They were arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

A MAN named Zerger, a cooper, late on Monday evening, near the new Fifth avenue market house, fell down stairs at his shop and broke his leg. He was carried in a wagon to his home in Birmingham.

D. A. PRICE and wife and "Jim Fisk" and wife, who were before Mayor Blackmore for drunkenness yesterday morning, were locked up again last night on the same charge. They will not likely have an opportunity to get drunk again to-night.

YESTERDAY afternoon Alderman John A. Strain took the information of Thomas Councily, who charges Michael Parker and Wm. Parker with assaulting and beating a son of his at the Clinton Mill on the South Side. Warrants were issued.

L. S. FUCHS made information on yesterday, before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, against William Tuttles, for forcible detainer, alleging that the accused would not permit him to leave his house until he would pay his rent. Warrant issued.

PATRICK STARR preferred a charge of larceny yesterday, before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, against Conrad McCarty, alleging that the defendant relieved him of his pocket-book, which contained nine dollars. The accused was arrested and held to bail for Court.

LIEUTENANT PALMER, of the police force, made informations yesterday before Mayor Blackmore, charging three notorious characters with the larceny of a diamond ring. Two of the accused were arrested yesterday. The third will likely be secured to-day.

A MAN named Martin Nestle, a liquor dealer, of Allegheny, was arrested yesterday and taken before United States Commissioner Gamble, on a charge of retailing liquor without paying special tax. He gave bail for court in the sum of one thousand dollars.

MISS MATILDA HINDMAN made an address in the Hall of the House at Harrisburg last night, in favor of woman suffrage. An amendment embracing Miss Hindman's views on the question of having women admitted to the Constitutional Convention was defeated.

THE "sacred opera" of "Esther" was rehearsed for the second time in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College last night. To-night there will be a third rehearsal, when the characters will be assigned. If our singers will only take an interest in the affair, it will undoubtedly prove a thorough success.

A LAD named George Dill was arrested at noon yesterday by officer Nixon, of the Park police, and brought before Mayor Callow. A few days ago the image of a drinking fountain in the North Park was broken, and the officer suspecting the boy of committing the deed, arrested him. He will have a hearing to-day.

MARY DEVLIN appeared yesterday before Alderman Neubert and charged Patrick King with disorderly conduct. Mary alleges that Patrick came upon her premises and tore down a clothes line to the serious injury of some clothes which were hanging thereon. The defendant was arrested and in default of bail was committed for a hearing.

JOHN DOUGHERTY and a colored boy, named Joseph Stewart, had a fight last night on Liberty street, near the American Hotel. During the melee Stewart had half of his teeth kicked out. Both were arrested and taken to the Central Station House, where Dougherty left fifty dollars for his appearance to answer this morning, and the colored boy ten dollars for the same purpose.

THE Committee on Health of Allegheny Councils will hold a meeting to-morrow night in the City Building. Mr. Hanna, the Health Officer, will present a report. The report will state that there are now in the First ward only seven cases of small-pox, and four of varioloid. The Committee are determined to do all they can to check the progress of this disease, and request that all new cases be reported at their office, when they will receive prompt attention.

MARY JOHNSON alleged before Mayor Callow on yesterday, that her husband had administered to her a severe beating. The investigation developed the fact that the parties had a difficulty between them, and that she had struck him, when he returned the blow. The accused was discharged and had no sooner been released than he preferred a charge of assault and battery against his wife. Last night she had a hearing and was fined fifty dollars and costs, which the prosecutor paid, and thus the defendant was released.

THE "ORATORIO" of "Esther" will be given in the shape of sacred opera with dresses, scenery, &c. Let us hope that it will prove more interesting than the exhibition of one hundred singers, placed on seats, one above another, and sending the audience asleep with the "Messe Solenelle" or kindred compositions. Miss Kate Brewster is to personate the Queen, and Mr. R. E. Breed, the King, at the coming performance. The other characters will be assigned this evening.

MAYOR BLACKMORE had before him yesterday morning John Burke who made information charging Robert Morgan with the larceny of eighty dollars in money from the deponent's person. It is alleged that the prosecutor had just come in on the train, and went to the boarding house No. 7 Penn avenue. Being much fatigued he laid down in the back room and fell asleep. While he was sleeping, it is alleged, Morgan took the money from his person. The accused was arrested and after a partial hearing was held for future disposition.

THE stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad met yesterday morning at the general office, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, and elected the following named gentlemen as a board of directors the ensuing year: Wm. Phillips, J. Patton Lyon, W. K. Nimick, Wm. M. Lyon, B. F. Jones, Felix R. Brunot and James Park, Jr. No other business of importance was transacted. It was stated that the officers of the road had not yet prepared their annual reports, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman, when the report will be presented.

YESTERDAY morning John Newman made information before Mayor Blackmore, charging Charlotte Morgan, keeper of a boarding house on Liberty street, with aggravated assault and battery. He alleges that he went to her house and called for a meal, which he directed to be cooked specially for him. The hostess demurred, and he assured her that unless the food was cooked as he directed he would not pay for it. Thereupon, it is alleged, the accused applied some very severe epithets to him, and worse than that applied a heavy club to his head, inflicting severe injuries. Hence the prosecution. There will be a hearing in the case to-day.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last night was not a favorable one for people seeking amusement, yet the audience which greeted Mr. Owens at the new Opera House was larger than that of Monday evening. "Everybody's Friend" and "Solon Shingle" were performed, and the spontaneity of the applause showed that all were pleased.

This evening Mr. Owens will personate *John Unit*, in "Self," and "It will pay, sir," for you to go and hear him.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The play of "Pedestin," with Mr. Charles Petrie in the character of an old slave darkey, the first article of whose creed is devotion to his mistress, was greeted by a fair audience last night. As we predicted, everything worked more satisfactorily, and the audience were at times enthusiastic in their applause. "Pedestin" will be repeated to-night, and should have a large crowd to witness it.

Varieties Theater.

There will be a matinee at Trimble's Varieties this afternoon, at which all the popular performers in the fine company will appear. At night the usual extensive bill may be expected.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The case of R. D. Clark & Co. vs. Graham & Allen was first called. This was an action to recover for a barge load of coal sold by plaintiffs to defendants and sunk at the landing before being unloaded. A verdict of $227 70 was found for plaintiffs.

Bridget Slatterly vs. Sebastian Bope. Action for slander. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

132. (O. L.) Smith vs. Gray.
92. Geib et al. vs. Spath.
97. Morris vs. Lowe.
95. Corbett vs. Powers.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Henry Meinhart vs. August Hingst, taken up on Monday, is still on trial and was continued until this morning.

James A. McCloy for use of J. W. Grubbs, his assignee, action for trover and conversion of a lot of lumber. The jury assessed damages at $5,440 16.

George W. Coffin vs. W. B. Donaldson, S. Morrow, A. Hartupee and G. P. Haigh, owners of the steamboat "Great Republic." Action on book account for material furnished in the building of the boat. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $6,124 83.

Thomas Kirke vs. Manus McLaughlin; action to recover for whisky sold and delivered. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

193. Knox vs. Logue et al.
199. Campbell et ux. vs. Weaver et al.
9. Young vs. Tschudy.
190. Weisenbaugh vs. Fuchs.
10. German Security Bank vs. McGinnis.
15. Rees vs. Tomlinson & Son.
28. Jonas vs. Sinclair.
7. Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co. vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
3. Ross vs. Espy.

Annual Report of the Western Penitentiary.

Warden Wright has submitted the forty-fifth annual report of the Western Penitentiary to the Board of Inspectors. The report shows that there are now 418 convicts in the institution. The number received during the year was 213, and discharged, 170. Of these 216 are single, 171 married, 4 widows and 28 widowers. Illiterate when received, 47; read only, 44; read and write, 327. Served in the army or navy, 223; in neither, 195. The lowest period of sentence is three months, and the longest twenty years. There have been three deaths during the year. 158,448 yards of shirting checks, rag carpets, jeans, etc., were manufactured, also 8,525 pairs of shoes, and 414,400 cigars.

Breaking Into the Lock-Up.

Last night Frank Hook and John Driscoll were arrested on a charge of picking pockets at the lecture in Library Hall. They were taken to the Central Station House and furnished with a cell for the night. They had been but a short time in custody when a man and boy pried open one of the windows in the lock-up, and entering the corridor, were in the art of breaking the lock off the cell door where the prisoners were confined, when Capt. Cupples caught sight of them. He succeeded in arresting the boy, but the man jumped out of the window and escaped. The alleged thieves and their would-be liberator will be disposed of this morning.

The Lecture Last Night.

Last evening, Petroleum V. Nasby delivered his lecture on "The Mission of Skineough" in Library Hall. There was a very large attendance, almost every seat being occupied. The lecture was an able one throughout, and came fully up to the expectations of all present. The speaker succeeded in holding the attention of his audience through the lecture, and was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause. The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Wendell Phillips next week. The subject has not yet been announced.

THE Committee on Wharves and Landings, and the Water Committee of Allegheny Councils, convened last evening, but transacted only routine business.

FOR Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

Cheap Goods

At the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Are selling the best china, glass and queensware in the city. China Store, 100 Wood street.

The Best

China, glass and queensware is to be had at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
Has resumed the practice of his profession, confining himself exclusively to the Preservation of the Natural Teeth. Office, No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

FLORAL OIL.
FLORAL F L OIL O R FLORAL A L OIL L
FOR the TOILET.
Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleanly, and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature,—they dry rapidly, are more or less gummy, and in time become rancid to offensiveness. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Washes" under fancy names, made from the rankest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that Vegetable Oils meet every requirement for a Dressing for the Hair. They retain moisture for a greater length of time than Animal Oils. They are not injurious, and when judiciously used, produce beneficial results. THE FLORAL OIL, prepared by Messrs. ABEL & CO., from Pure Vegetable Oil, possesses these properties in an eminent degree. It is at once one of the cheapest, most cleanly, healthful, and agreeable preparations, perfumed with rare odors, ever presented to the public. It will be found especially agreeable as an aid in dressing the hair of Children and Ladies. Promotes the growth of the Hair and imparts to it a rich lustre. No Toilet complete without it.
FLORAL OIL, PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., PERFUMERS.
PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., Perfumers, Manufacturers of PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. Druggists and Dealers, in consulting their own interests and those of their patrons, should send in their orders for FLORAL OIL, Manufactured from Pure Vegetable Oils. Warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.

Chas. Abel & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Abel's Prize Medal Hair Oils.
GLYCERMEL OF ROSES,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,
FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACES AND LIPS,
172 WYLIE AVENUE,
WILL REMOVE TO (MELLON'S BUILDING) SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite City Hall, Pittsburgh, about April 1st.

NEW CROP
CHOICE JAPAN TEA.
Just received by overland route, several invoices Fragrant New Crop Uncolored Japan Tea, very choice, put up in handsome laquered caddies, for family use, or for sale by the pound or half chest, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

CORNS,
BUNIONS AND DISEASED NAILS
Removed in a few minutes. All other diseases of the Feet treated successfully.
Office, 49 Sixth street, late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa. DR. PETERSON.
Office Hours—8:30 A. M. to 12 M, and 1 to 5:30 P. M.

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List, February 21th, 1872—List No. 49.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson Elvira
Arnold Mary
Bannan Mrs Mary
Barnes Mrs Hattie
Benson Mrs Mary L
Beer Mrs Susan
Bee Mrs Charity
Betten Mary H D
Beckert Mrs Mary
Biglow Virginia
Blaney Mrs Susie
Blair Anna
Boyle Mary
Brown Fanney
Brown L
Buckley Johanna (for)
Burns Marcella
Batter Marie
Byrnes Jane
Burnett Mrs M (for)
Caldwell Mrs Mary
Caldwell Misses
Carbyon Mary
Cannon Mary
Charlton Mrs Mary
Chittenden Mrs A
Clulin Maggie
Cochran Jennie
Clary Bridget Ellen
Clark Mrs Charl'e
Cook Mrs Annie
Cooper Tillie
Coussens Mrs A A
Conrad Hannah
Corkren Bridget
Craig Sally M
Curry Rachel
Davis Mary
Davis Mrs Hannah
Dewalt Kate
Dillon M K
Dickson Mrs J C
Dooley Mrs Ann
Donahue Mrs Jas
Dougherty Miss
Driet Mary
Duncan Mrs F
Elliott Elizabeth
Ensell Mrs Bell M
Eyster Mrs Nelly
Fife Agness K
Franklin Rosa
Fleming T H
Finnigan Maggie
Foster Lidie
Galinger Lizzie
Gaskill Alice
Gannon Mary
Getty Mary
Geiger Mrs Mary J
Gonsolis A E
Graham Mrs M
Greiner Miss
Greiner M
Graham Sadie
Graham Mrs L D
Hall Mrs M
Harron Mary
Haslett Kate
Hastings Mary V
Hair Emma Bell
Hartley Mrs E
Harris Mrs Cath
Hawkins Mrs A M
Henry Lizzie
Heissaman Mrs N
Hickman Maggie A
Hill C L
Holmes Flora
Howard A
Hodge L M
Hurst Mrs C L
Hutchinson Mrs Mary E
Irwin Mollie
Jackson Mrs Alice (for)
Johnston Libbie
Jones Mrs V G
Kerney Mrs M
Kam Mrs B
King Mrs John
Lake Maggie
Laverty Mary A
Leveller E
Link Mrs Emilie
Lindsay Mrs M
Lucas Mrs G S
Lonergan Mrs A C
Maly Mary
Mahan Mrs
May Nellie
Meeker Tilley
Miller Miller
Morgan Mrs Nancy
Monroe M
Myers Mrs Clara
Moorhead Mrs Jas
Moloney Maggie (4)
Maloney Ellen
Moore Mrs M (for)
McAnnalin E (5)
McAlee Elizabeth
McBurney Mrs E
McCune Emma
McCready Mrs
McElroy Mrs J T
McFarland Lizzie
McKarg Alice
McKindley Lizzie
McClintock Mrs Mary E
McMullin Mrs Liza
Nenkey Anna
Noon Eliza
Orton Mary E
O'Neill Carrie
Pack Retta
Pence Sarah
Palmer Mrs Julia
Pettys Sophia
Pearson Mrs T
Patterson Mrs
Pfeifer Mrs Maria
Porter Ella
Porter Lizzie
Provost Mrs M J
Quaid Margaret
Rothmill Mattie J
Ratilly Miss
Reno Ella
Rollings Mollie
Robison Mrs M
Robison Mrs Kate
Russell Nannie
Seright Nancy
St Clair Hattie
Seward Levinia A
Shink Mrs H
Shannon Mrs John
Shannon Mrs E
Sleep Mrs Lizzie
Sigley Alice
Smith Lillie
Smith Jennie
Smith Mrs E G
Smith Tillie
Sword Rosa B
Sutch Tillie
Swindler Anna
Thompson Mrs S E G
Trunick Mrs E J
Tombs Miss
Trentte Lena
Trendel Mary M
Vance Annie
Wadsworth Mrs F M
Wallace Mrs Annie
Ward Mary
Walsh Miss
Walsh A E
West Miss (for)
Weller Adeline
White Mrs B
Wilkins Mrs F
Widemer Mrs S A
Williams Annie
Wilson Mrs R H
Williams E E
Woods Betty
Woods Kattie E
Wood Mrs E M
Maud
V M F

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1872.

Adolphus W
Adriace N
Adam Wm
Adams Z R
Adams L H
Adams A B
Aha Jones Jos
Aiken Malavia
Albert Henry
Aldy Cherry
Allen Howard
Allen P L
Amer Thos
Ames T W & Co
Anderson M
Anderson D
Armstrong G A
Asche J F
Barry Wm
Bascom J H
Barber Theodore
Bassford & Diehl
Barrett Ferguson
Ballard & Bro
Bages & Tinsey
Baum A F
Berst Levi
Berry Thos
Berger Geo
Bentley Tom A
Bell Peter
Bennett D & Son
Best y M ies
Bishop Jas L
Blair Geo W
Bloctt S S
Blum August
Blakey Mildred
Boyd Col J M C
Bowers John
Brown C E
Brown Frank J
Brown John
Briggleman Prof
Brandon M H
Brilard Jake
Brandon Mr
Briggs John S
Briggs A T
Burckhard Jos
Burlingame Geo B
Buhlman
Byers & Broths
Byrnes Adron
Callaghon John
Castor Wm
Carmanen M T
Caven C H
Chambers Geo
Chapman Will
Christ Christian
Clewes Morris A
Clatchie C G
Clary John M
Clark Geo H
Clark Oliver H
Cook Joshua P
Cook Jos S
Cook John L
Collans Peter T Hon
Coats Willie
Collier Albert
Colville Stewart
Cohn Lewis, 2
Conway Jas
Cote Lewis
Colhoun T S
Considine Patrick
Connelly John
Corison Jas L
Creamer F
Crumbacker W F 2
Crainer Peter
Craig Frank
Cramer C
Cuff Upton
Cuthbert W, 2
Cummins John
Coll James
Daily Michael
Davey W O & Sons
Dallas E
Dallmeyer Jos
Daugherty John L
Day J F
Davis Chas
Davis Nathan
Davis H R
Davis John
Davis Wm O
Detweiler John
Debold Jacob
Demas Luke
Dennison John
Denning Frank
Dellmore Michael
Denny Albert G
Dean Jacob
Denning H C
Desmond Tim
Denig Frank
Devlien Thos
Deveney Alex
Dill Frank
Dietz Wm
Diebesk Chas
Diebert Wm
Dickson F C
Dionsch H
Dickey John
Downing T
Dommick Wm
Dougherty T C
Donahoe Patrick
Donohoo Mike
Donnelly Francis
Donald John
Doyle Will M
Dougan Luke
Douglass Jas
Donahoe Michael
Doran Paul
Donnelly Daniel
Donavan Timothy
Donaldson Samuel
Drolan Michael
Droster H
Draire Alex
Driskel Cornelius
Durfer Francis
Durning Edward
Dutney Henry
Dunker Wm
Durge Henry
Dunn Simeon
Du'ing J
Duffy Hugh
Dysert F S
Dye J J
Dye J M
Eckert Sears
Echols M W
Ells Wm
Elrich Conrad
Ellis Henry
Elerhank Chas
Elton J & J H
Elliott J H
Enerson Thos
Ensell John
Enwright John
Epkin John
Epperly Joel
Errill Jos
Eshnaor A J
Evans J D
Fabey Adam
Farmer David
Fawcett W J
Fadis G R
Falck Fred
Fair James
Ferrey John
Feick Geo
Fernis Daniel
Fehn & Weigand
Fetterman Robt
Fenucan Thos
Fire M
Fisher John R
Fisher Francis
Fisher Conrad
Fisher Abel
Fisher A H
Finnyan Thos
Filton Robt
Fielding C & Bro
Filler Henry
Fite Bernard
Fife Chas
Fix Michael
Finton T J
Fish, Washburn & Co
Flaherty Jas
Figle Jos
Folker Henry
Ford Wm
Forward W D
Forsythe J H
Frederick John
Franks Alex
Fullerton G
Furgeson Robt G
Fulton J B
Fulton J
Fulton A D
Gaulton Henry
Gast Chas
Gamble Sam P
Gavoin John
Gallagher P
Garrett Jno
Gamble J H & Co
Gauter Valentine
Gallagher Michael
Gardner Isaac Dr
Gardner Peter
Gardner J E
Gallagher John
Gaskill Budd
Galbeg Jos S
Garber Geo H
Gunnon P
Garrett John
Gartside John
Garrard Griffith
Gestner Peter
Geuninell Francis
Gerdner W Prof
Giess Adam
Gillick Thos
Gitt Abraham
Gisler Frank
Gill Chas S
Giles John
Girty Jas
Gleomen Alex
Glouse Geo
Glasglow Geo
Gloier Henry
Glunt Henry
Glass Jno
Leo, Gaus & Co
Gould L A
Good John
Good Ed
Golding Thos
Gordon John
Goebtman Jacob
Gordon Wm
Gordon Alex
Gold R B
Graff Samuel
Gracey Thos
Grayson Wm
Gray Geo W
Gropp Augnstus
Grass Chas
Graham Albert
Graham Chas
Graham Wm
Graham John
Gregg Henry H
Gregg Jas
Greene Wm
Greene Henry
Greenman B J
Gribben J L
Grunigle Mr
Gratton Wm
Grogan Thos
Griffien Wm
Gueiler G
Guse Frank
Gulbaugh Albert
Hall, L & Co
Hall David
Hall Alpheus P
Hallenbeck & Mair
Hamer Joseph T & Co
Hagerty Dennis
Halbert B
Haddock Martin
Haller Martin
Haley Timothy
Hale E R
Harmer Wilson C
Hammersley G W
Hanaghan Wm
Harmon Augustus
Hanlon John
Hembert Chas
Hannah J H
Hartford A A
Harper H
Hauthorn Thos
Harvey David
Hartley Wm J
Hammer A
Harton Geo B
Hayward Charles R
Hamilton M A
Hamilton Dr G
Hamilton M
Haulton M
Harris W P
Harris Thos
Haneman J
Harrison W P
Harrington W S
Hancher W
Hartman Jno
Hanna Edmund S
Henn ck H
Hazebrook and Grinstead & Co
Hess Jas
Hawk Jacob & Son
Hawkins M M
Hawkes M H & Co
Hess Geo C
Hendrick Chas
Heflick Saml J
Hellrigle R C
Herr C
Henser W C
Henle Mr
Heinhold A
Henderson Jas
Held Chas P
Heilman Geo
Heiler Patk
Henery J H
Helmer Augustus
Herinz Fredk
Heinze Jno
Hepler Levi
Heart Dana
Hines Jno
Hitchcock Jas
Hilty L
Hilman Jos
Hilderberry Jos
Hill Ead
Hill Jas
Hill Hudson
Howard P
Howell Chas T
Honsholts Jos
Holland Geo
Holmes J R
Hoffman L
Hoehl Henry
Hobbs Richd
Hock Martin
Hogan Michael 2
Hutchens Moses
Hulbert E R
Hunt's Sons Uriah
Hudepohl Ed
Humbert Geo
Hujies Dagobert
Hughes Ed J
Hyman M
Irwin Geo
Jager Gottleib
Jackson Abraham
Jenkins Geo
Job David
Jones Robt
Jones W W
Jones Jno M
Jones W E
Jones Frank
Jones Wm S
Johnston R
Johnston Wm W
Johnston Capt G W
Johnston A
Johnston Chas
Johnston Ewd 2
Johnston Alfred
Justus Wm R
Kane A
Karnes Wilson
Kain Thos
Kenworthy Wm
Kellogg J F
Kennedy H
Kell Jacob
Kenny Patk M
Kelly Wm
King Geo W
Kissick Jno M
Kinzer Geo M
Kibb Christian
Knapp J W
Knox & Co
Konsler Peter
Koehler J P
Kruse Henry
Kroeger Jno
Kuhn R
Lamer Wm
Laker Chas
Lamb Horace
Lapish Ion
Lane B T
Lazerig Lewis
Lawley Michael
Langcamp & Son
Langdon Jas P
Lawton Jos
Lauth F J
Laughlin Jno
Lawten Jas
Largford Jno
Lanahan Jno
Larton L J
Laubach Chas
Laray Russell
Lenaway R C
Leslie G B
Lefter F
Lederer L
Lennon Geo W
Leak Geo
Lentz Chas
Leak Phillip
Leahy Michael
Lear C F
Ledwith R
Lenteur Geo W
Leockhart Adam
Leech A B
Leech Wm
Lewis Frank
Lewis G
Lewis D D
Lewis Jno
Lewis Jas
Lewis Thos
Lirzy Alex
Littler R C
List Lewis
Lindsey Wm T
Linzy Wm
Limbert Conrad
Lier Peter J
Lichall Geo
Linch Jno
Livingston Julius
Little Jos
Limebach Geo
Lloyd Thos S
Lloyd Jno R
Longeay Robt P
Looit Wm
Low Francis
Longnecker Dr F C
Lowden Wm
Lowry Thos
Lock Lewis
Loufey Batel
Lowly Patk
Lockll Ed
Lonjh Jas
Lockhart Jas 2
Lonjh Jno
Luts Benj
Lutz Jno H
Ludwig E
Ludwick Chas
Luther H
Luh Phillip
Lundy Wm
Lyons Joseph M & Co
Lyon Jno M
Lyon Ed
Lytle Jas
Lynd E W
Lyzell Alex
Lyodd M J
Lynn Jas
Mag Adam
Macklind Wm
Mahony Jno
Madin Jno
Magowan Jas
Mack Frank
Mack Michael
Maguire R R
Maguire Frank
Marat Lewis
Masby Wm
Maulddy Fredk
Marsh C W
Maynes Patk
Mathews Levi
Maxwell Geo C
Maynard E T
Marshall J P
Marshall Monsieur (foreign)
Martin Prof D
Meshoppen Griffin A
Merrington Wm
Meguire P
Mendt Jas
Mesedengon J F
Mekander Thos
Mess Henry
Mills William & Son
Mills Geo
Mitsch Jno
Minehart Robt
Mincher Thos
Miles Jas F
Mitchell Harry
Miller Wm L
Miller Jas S
Miller H C
Miller Jno 2
Miller Hood
Morcine Jno
Monahan G C
Moke Thos
Mohan Rudolph
Moftt Wm
Mould R H
Mower Ephraim
Monon C
Moosbaugh Geo
Moul Lewis
Mogee Nathaniel
Montague M L
Moony Phillip
Morgan L W
Morgan P J
Morgan T R
Morgan Frank
Morrison Wm
Morrison L L & Co
Morrison Jas
Morrison B
Morrow Phil
Morrow Jas
Moore Frank C
Moore Saml
Moore Jos
Moore Wm B
Moore S ml E
Morris J C
Montgomery Danl
Moody Jas L
Mortimer Thos
Murphy Henry
Murphy Patk
Murphy Thos
Murphy Mr
Murphy Timothy
Murphy & Smunn
Murphy Francis
Murray Jas
Murray Jacob
Meyer Chas
Myers Victor
Myers Peter
Myers F C
Muscroft S J
Mulvey Bernard
Musgrom Michael
Muse Jas
Mungaven Peter J
Murph Michael
Muller Henry
Mullen Thos
Munks Mr
Murdoch A & J L
McAdams L
McAlease & Co
McAlease Jno
McAnulty Robt
McAnulty David
McBride Jno
McBride Robt
McBride Geo P
McBride J D
McCahan Hiram
McCauley Frank
McCallam F D
McCarthey R
McCarthey Daniel
McCarthey Chas
McCarish P
McCaffrey Jas
McCain Robt
McCain R G
McCabe Bernard
McCandless Paul
McCann Paul
McClain Wilson
McClay Geo
McClure Robt J
McClary Jno
McClung P
McClure Wm
McClellan Wm
McClellan Jas
McCullough William (for)
McCane E
McCullough Wm
McCrum Robt
McCochran Jas
McConville Henry
McConnell Chas
McConkey Geo
McCormick Wm
McCoy Harry
McCoy Wm
McCue Robt
McCullon Saml
McDonough And
McDode Robt
McEnulty Chas
McGuigan Chas
McGee Mike
McGowan George E
McKaig Rev C V
McKirdy Jno
McMahon M
McNeill Jas
Neidlinger P
Newman Michael
Nichols Jas
Nelson S D
Norton L P
Orr & Williams
Odmyer & Co
Omala B
Oha J P
Ong J N
Osbourne Chas
Oppenheimer A
Paule Omslee
Paul Philip
Palmer A F
Park R G
Patterson Henry D
Patterson William J
Parker Geo H
Petermfhel Jos
Peterson Peter
Pease F
Pease G W
Perkins N B
Petrie Wm
Porter Wm
Platscher Fred
Phillips Jno
Phlum P
Preston C
Price Joshua
Prichard J W
Purmston Z W
Quirk Pat
Race Gillett
Rankin Henry 6
Rankin Jas
Bafferty Thos
Roley H F
Rees D W
Reisman Henry
Reiser Adam
Reppert J C
Reiff Thos
Renner J W
Reddon Jas
Reed A R
Reynolds W
Reynolds D M
Richards Lewis
Richards Geo
Robinson Ryan
Ricketts Wm H
Roal Jacob
Roberts Thomas P 2
Roberts D P
Rongwanz Jno
Rogers S
Riman A L
Ruckman Moses
Roettger Anton
Rutter Jos
Runnetie Wilson
Rappard J P
Ryan Michael
Ryer Jno
Runnetta Wilson
Rudolph Geo
Rutledge C R
Scarver G W
Sanders Jno
Schaal Fred
Scrifiner, Corbin & Mallett
Scott & Weer
Scott Mrs
Scott Geo
Scheid Jacob
Schamberg Max
Scheeer A H
Schegel G
Scan on Thos A
Schmidt Geo W
Schuster Peter
Schwartz Chas
Schmerl Jno
Schrenk F
Schuller Philip
Scheider Peter
Seibert C F
Semple Henry
Shipley & Son A R
Sheridan Jno
Shartliff J H
Shans Geo E
Shippon Jas
Shouse Jno
Shaler And
Shall S
Shank Chas
Sheridan & Shamont
Sharkers Jno
Shaner And
Sher Jno
Shaffer Al
Sheehan Danl
Sheppard J N
Sheann M
Stell Jno
Shilling L
Sherman B
Shaffner Caspner
Shields Martin
Snell E
Snyder J A
Siedel R
Siemon Jno N
Sill And
Silver C R
Simon Alb
Silvey S
Snowl Henry
Snyder H H
Snyder Chas
Sisco R H
Smoyer Jno
Slevin T T
Slaughter Jacob
Smith Henry
Smith Saml (16th ward) 2
Smith August
Smith F J
Smith Jno 2
Smith Wm
Smith Henry
Smith Wil R
Smith Danl
Sostley Wm
Sohn Peter
Solman And
Spangler Danl
Spalding Geo
Steele J B
Steen Jno O
Sterling Fred
Steiner Nicholas
Steiner Jno
Steinman Joseph B
Stouls Chas
Stevens Frank
Stadfelt Wm
Stanger Fred
Stener J C
Strant Jas R
Stevenson S B
Stewart C W Doctor
Stieneson Jno
Stevenson A
Stevenson Geo
Stewart W E
Stewart Jno S
Stuart Geo W
Strott Conrad
Stone Jos
Strain Louis
Straw Jos
Strain And
Stoke Geo
Stock G
Stricsel Leonard
Swearing C
Swail G
Sykes Wm F
Sweeny Jas
Sutch Jas
Swinnel Wm
Sullivan And
Swoger Henry
Swick Jno
Swartz Henry
Suroder F
Talcott A L & Co
Tarney Wm
Tagg M
Terry George & Son
Tassy Jno C
Talbot R
Teeler P
Taylor Wm T
Taylor Robt
Taylor Abraham
Taylor George M T
Taylor Wm
Taylor Moses
Thackery Isaac N
Thompson, Stuart & Co
Thomas Thos
Thrumston W
Thomas Jno
Thompson Geo
Thompson B S
Tilton Ole 2
Torrence G
Trautsman Dan
Tucker W H 2
Vamun Wm
Vandergrift Walke
Van Bell David
Vince A A
Voorhees D F
Voorhees W
Wadsworth S
Waldrop Robt
Wagner L
Wagner Wm
Walsh Geo
Walker Ed
Walker H
Walker H B
Warne E M
Ward Wm S
Waughaman Asah
Wettengale Ellick
Werth Louis
Weiley F
Westphool Jacob
Weber Peter
Weatch Jas
Whalen Pat
Wheeler Francis
White C B
White Wm
White Edw
Winterhalter Alb
Wigel Fred
Williamson J
Winstorl H
Wirr Jas & Co
Willson W L
Wilkinson Saml
Willey Jno
Wilson F H
Wilson Chas Q
Williams Jas
Williams B
Williams J W
Wolff Benj G
Wolff Wm M
Woodruff W D
Wood M H & Co
Woolsley Henry
Wolf Philip
Wolf S S
Wurtzel P
Wurtzel
Wright Hiram
Wyant Stephen H
Wynne J E & Co
Young Hubert
Young Jas
Young J D
Zimmerman P J
Zimmers Cyrus
Zoeger H
Zien Peter

VARIETY.

Box 3½
Box 2½
Box G E 3
Mr G L R
J G Q
Manager 9
Metropolitan Hotel
To the Owner of Box 119
Commercial House
Pennsy'v'a House
Coak Manuf
Triumph Oil Wrks

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

Feathers and Beeswax'
ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
262 LIBERTY STREET

FOOTE'S IMPERIAL BLACK VARNISH,
FOR THE
Preservation of Iron and Wood,
A Genuine First-class Article, Unequalled in Lustre, Durability and Preservative Properties. Dries in Thirty Minutes.
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
DEPOT, 202 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.
RUSH PATTERSON, Agent.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
Henry R. Foote Civil Engineer, New Galilee, Penn'a.

DIED.

HASELTINE—On Tuesday afternoon, February 20th, 1872, at 18 Anderson street, Allegheny city, R. B. HASELTINE, Sr., formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., in his seventy-third year.

GILDENFENNEY—On Tuesday afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock, CLARISSA E., wife of W. A. Gildenfenney, in the fifty-first year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 250 Center avenue, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DICKSON—On Sunday morning, February 18th, MARY SEDGELY, wife of James Dickson.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, at 2½ P. M., in place of No. 49 Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, as formerly announced.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.
RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House
JOHN ELLSLER..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
Third night of the Great Comedian,
Mr. John E. Owens,
On which occasion he will appear in his great character of JOHN UNIT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 21st, 1872, Mrs. Bateman's American Comedy of
SELF;
Or, A STORY OF NEW YORK LIFE.
John Unit..........Mr. J. E. Owens.
See further caste of characters in Daily Star Programme.
Friday—Benefit of Mr. Owens.
Saturday Grand Owens Matinee.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.
V. E. BEAMER..........Lessee and Manager.
Engagement for six nights only of the popular Comedian,
Mr. CHAS. PETRIE.
THIS EVENING will be presented the highly successful drama by J. W. Meath, Esq., entitled
PEDESTIN.
Cute, a Faithful Negro..........Mr. Chas. Petrie.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF Mr. PETRIE.
Pedestin Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER
FRED. AIMS..........Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..........Stage Manager.
Matinee THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, 2:30.
Miss Jenette Ross, Harry Talbot, Ida Hogen, George W. Herman, with the Egyptian Jugglers, Freeman Sisters, Charley Howard, Charley Brown, Flora Benton. Washington's Birthday, two performances.
FITZ SIMMONS'S BENEFIT February 29th.

$1,287,148
In Cash Gifts to be Distributed by the
Merchants' and Bankers' Association
OF NEW YORK.
DAILY DRAWINGS!
A PRIZE FOR EVERY TICKET.
1 Cash Gift....$100,000 | 75 Cash Gifts, each....$1,000
6 Cash Gifts, each....50,000 | 300 Cash Gifts, each....500
12 Cash Gifts, each....25,000 | 200 Cash Gifts, each....200
20 Cash Gifts, each....5,000 | 550 Cash Gifts, each....100
400 Gold Watches....$75 to 300.
275 Sewing Machines....60 to 150.
75 Elegant Pianos, each....250 to 700.
50 Melodeons....50 to 200.
Cash Gifts, Silver Ware, etc., valued at $1,500,000.
A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25 cents. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of $1. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.
You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"Fair dealing can be relied upon."—N. Y. Herald, Aug. 28. "A genuine distribution."—World, Sept. 9. "Not one of the humbugs of the day."—Weekly Tribune, July 7. "They give general satisfaction."—Staats Zeitung, Aug. 5.
REFERENCES.—By kind permission we refer to the following: Franklin S. Lane, Louisville, drew $13,000; Miss Hattie Banker, Charleston, $9,000; Mrs. Louisa T. Blake, St. Paul, Piano $700; Samuel V. Raymond, Boston, $5,500; Eugene P. Bracket, Pittsburgh, Watch $300; Miss Annie Osgood, New Orleans, $5,000; Emory L. Pratt, Columbus, O., $7,000.
One Cash Gift in every package of 200 tickets guaranteed. Six tickets for $1 00, 13 for $2 00, 25 for $3 00, 50 for $5 00, 200 for $15 00.
Agents wanted, to whom we offer liberal inducements and guarantee satisfaction.
MARTIN, BARD & CO., 114 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PROPOSITION
Made by Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia, to furnish free of charge until a cure is effected in all cases of Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Pimples, &c., the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is one which should meet with attention, for by this mode of doing business the people avoid all uncertainties both of Doctors and Medicines. All that has to be done is to furnish reference that payment will be made after a cure is effected, which of course every honest person ought to be willing to do. The following will explain:
I had been troubled with an eruption and severe itching of the skin for a number of years. I spent all the money I could spare trying to get rid of it, all to no purpose. Seeing that Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, had offered the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, free of charge, until a cure was effected, I procured the remedy, giving as a reference that I would pay when cured, my employers, Messrs. Charles Burham & Co., tin manufacturers, 119 South Tenth street, and in three weeks after commencing the medicine, I was entirely free the disease.
SAMUEL C. NEWBERN.
Philadelphia, December 4, 1871.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent for Pittsburgh.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY
FURNITURE
AND
LEASE OF RESIDENCE,
No. 19 Sherman Avenue,
AT AUCTION.
On Saturday, Feb'y 24, at 10 O'Clock,
Will be sold at the Residence, No. 19 SHERMAN AVENUE, (West Commons), Allegheny, the entire Household Furnishment, embracing Sofa, Hair Seat Chairs, Easy Arm Chairs, Marble Top Tables, Parlor Stove, Brussels Carpets, Hat Rack, Marble Top Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Room Chairs, Marble Top Dressing Bureaus and Enclosed Washstands, fine Bedsteads, Spring and Husk Mattresses, Feathers, Bedding, Blinds, China Queensware, Glassware, Utensils, Wardrobe, and a full assortment of Household Goods. Housekeepers will find this a very attractive sale. The Chamber Furniture is of superior quality.
The Lease of House
Will be sold at 10 o'clock precisely. It extends to April 1st, 1873. Immediate possession. Annual rent, $500. Premium to be paid in cash or by approved note. Purchaser must be prepared to give security for payment of rent.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

HOUSES!
ALLEGHENY AVENUE—Lot 29x100, with fine new Brick Residence of 12 Rooms, newly Papered and Grained, finished in good style, with modern conveniences. Excellent neighborhood and convenient situation. Price....$10,000
BEECH STREET—Lot 30x100, with excellent Brick Dwelling of 10 Apartments, finished in superior manner for private use. Six years' credit. Price....$10,500
SANDUSKY STREET—Lot 29x115, with comfortable Brick House of 10 Rooms, in good condition. Long credit....$ 9,000
FLEMING STATION—Fine Building Lots, beautifully and conveniently situated, large sizes at small prices. Call for plan.
CITY LOTS—Lincoln and Allegheny Avenues, Fremont and Beech Streets.

A. LEGGATE,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent,
159 Federal St., Allegheny.

FOUNDRY FLOUR—
200 Barrels in Store
And for sale by
D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

Fusi Yama Tea Importing Co.
(INCORPORATED.)
Importers and Jobbers of Teas,
No. 347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Import on Commission and sell to the Trade only.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.
FOR SALE,
AT AUCTION,
FINE
Business Property
Now Occupied by Tate, Munden & Tate, and Mr. Loew,
227 and 229 Liberty Street,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON
Saturday, February 24, at 3 O'Clock,
ON THE PREMISES.
This Property has 30 feet front and a depth of 120 feet, and adjoins the property of Allen Kirkpatrick & Co., at the mouth of Wood street.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest from date of sale.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

Nine Years' Lease
OF
The Glass House Premises,
Corner Third Avenue and Try Street.
Saturday Morning, Feb. 24, at 10 O'Clock.
By order of J. H. Baldwin, Esq., Administrator of John Best, deceased, will be sold on the Premises, corner Third avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, the Nine Years' Lease of Premises, from the 1st of next April, embracing the Glass Factory lately occupied by the said John Best, with one or more of the adjoining Buildings, if desired. This property extends from Second to Third avenue, along Try street, about 100 feet in depth, immediately on line of the Panhandle Railroad, and but a short distance from the Connellsville Railroad Depot. The annual rental is low, and its business advantages make it undoubtedly the most desirable situation to be obtained for manufacture in Pittsburgh.
Also, Glass House Moulds, Presses, Pots, &c.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE.
The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, in
Beaver Falls, Pa.,
On Tuesday, February 27th, 1872,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
A DWELLING HOUSE,
On Main street, containing eight Rooms, with Water in the House. Small Fruit and Grapes on the Lot. Also,
One Store and Dwelling Combined,
On Main street. Storeroom finished for Grocery Store. The Dwelling part contains three Rooms. Terms made known on day of sale.
J. L. B. DAWSON.

ADJOURNED
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
CROMLOW & COON'S
PLANING MILL PROPERTY.
On Wednesday, February 28th, 1872,
COMMENCING AT 10 A. M.
The undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy will sell at Public Auction, on the Premises, the following described Real Estate, late the property of Coon & Cromlow, situate in
West Brownsville, Washington county, Pa.
Lots Nos. 87, 88 and 89 in the plan of said Borough, having together a front of 180 feet on Water street and extending back the same width 140 feet to Middle street, on which are erected a large Planing Mill, with all necessary Machinery and Fixtures, a small Dwelling House and Outbuildings.
Also, a certain Wharf, extending from low water mark in the Monongahela river back to Water street, and fronting on said river 170 feet, being opposite to Lots Nos. 85 and 86, and the end of Broadway street in said Borough.
Also, two other certain Lots of Ground in said Borough, to wit: Lots Nos. 90 and 91 in the plan thereof, having thereon erected a Frame Building, one and a half stories high, with Sheds attached.
The above Property will be sold as a whole or in separate parcels, as may be determined on the day of sale, subject to the payment to the widow of John Gregg, deceased, of the interest semi-annually on $1,667 97, and of said principal sum to the heirs of the said John Gregg, deceased, after her death.
TERMS—One-third cash, and the balance in two equal instalments, payable in 9 and 12 months respectively, with interest from the date of sale, to be secured by Bond and Mortgage on the premises.
ROBERT McKINLEY, ASSIGNEE.

For Sale or Rent.
MULVANY
Flint Glass Works Property.
The valuable Flint Glass Works Property, known as the Mulvany Glass Works, situated on the bank of the Monongahela river, in Birmingham, opposite Pittsburgh, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; fronting on Water street 190 feet, and extending back 378 feet on front of Seventeenth street and 361 feet on front of Sixteenth street. The main buildings are nearly new, and contain TWO TEN-POT FURNACES, Mixing, Lear, Packing, Cutting, Mould and Store Rooms, Engine and Blacksmith Shop, together with Warehouse, Out-Buildings, &c.; in fact, everything appertaining to a first-class Flint Glass Works, and all in complete order for immediate occupancy and business.
Possession can be had at once.
The actual wants of the factory do not require all the grounds attached, and a proposition would be entertained for the sale of that portion of the property not occupied by the factory buildings. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
N. P. FETTERMAN, Attorney, No. 139 Fourth avenue.
JOHN MELLON, Attorney, Corner of Grant and Diamond streets.
JAS. E. LEDLIE, at C. Ihmsen & Sons, Nos. 133 and 135 First avenue.
PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1871.

FOR SALE,
OIL WELLS.
	Price.
Two Wells, producing 200 bbls. per month	$6,000
Two Wells, producing 5 or 6 bbls. daily	4,000
One Well, producing 8 bbls. daily	5,000
Two Wells, producing 7 bbls. daily	5,000
One Well, producing 4 bbls. daily	3,500
Two Wells, producing 6 bbls., with 20 Acres in fee simple: cheap property	10,000

HERBST & MURRAY,
PARKER'S LANDING.

FOR SALE.
MANSION AND GROUNDS.
Mulvany Mansion and Grounds attached for sale. The large three-story Brick Dwelling, situated on the corner of Sidney and Eighteenth streets, East Birmingham, together with the Vacant Lots adjoining, the whole fronting 120 feet on Eighteenth street, and extending back 109 feet to a 24 feet street. Would be sold as a whole or the Lots divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to either of the undersigned.
N. P. FETTERMAN, Attorney, No. 139 Fourth avenue.
JOHN MELLON, Attorney, Corner Grant and Diamond sts.
JAMES E. LEDLIE, At C. Ihmsen & Sons, No. 133 and 135 First ave.
Pittsburgh, December 12, 1871.

VALUABLE COAL FARM AT PUBLIC Sale (lately owned by James S. Neeld) in Upper St. Clair Township, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, ½ mile from Chartiers Railroad, 97 acres good farming land, 90 acres of coal, opening on McGlaughlin's Run, and commanding large coal field in the rear. Land and coal sold together or separately. Terms very easy. Sale on the premises, THURSDAY, February 29, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fifth avenue.

JOHN H. STEWART..........ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

3,000 BUSHELS PRIME RE[D] CLEANED CLOVER SEED;
500 bushels choice Timothy Seed;
450 barrels extra Winter Apples, fresh packed;
50 barrels Pure Cider, warranted to keep sweet;
75 tubs Ohio Butter; 20 barrels Fresh Eggs;
60 kegs Ohio Lard;
60 barrels Shellbarks, choice;
20,000 pounds Dried Peaches and Apples.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.